ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,155—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894.

PRICE 8½ ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st Augt.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	6393	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October,

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s. s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,560 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.
ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.

	Rs.	As.
BLUE BANDS. WHITE BANDS. BLACK BANDS.	3	12.
DOUBLE BRIMS.	4	4.

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COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
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and every other Wine of Good Quality.
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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

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III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
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FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD
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	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

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Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
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	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
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OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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From the "British Medical Journal," August 4th, 1894.

"There has been an inquiry into the prevalence of enteric fever at Poona, but nothing special has been discovered. It has, however, been pointed out that the sources of CONTAMINATION OF ÆRATED WATERS and MILK are so various, and contamination may occur at so many points, that a revised law should be passed ensuring the issue of only such milk and water for Consumption as may reasonably be assumed to be pure."

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
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GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,

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MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR

STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

"PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

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GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
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Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
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EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
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TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from MAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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Lessee and Director .....H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."
WEDNESDAY,
"LALLAH ROOKH."
THURSDAY,
"ALHAMBRA VARIETIES."
FRIDAY,
"BLUE BEARD."
SATURDAY,
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY)
A New and Original London Gaiety Burlesque,
"MISS ESMERALDA."

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

And immediately afterwards an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following Special Resolution, viz., "That permission of the Company be asked to Eliminate Clause No. 21 of the Company's Articles of Association."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from This Date until the 10th Proximo, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 27th, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 1st Sept., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE S. S. "LEANDER," has ARRIVED from LONDON and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be pre-ented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

MR. JAMES THOM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that Major H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., having been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors as their AGENT in INDIA, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 25th August, 1894.

F. T RICKARDS,
Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1894, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share (or Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 31st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st, to THURSDAY, the 13th September next, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 27th August, 1894, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after the 7th September, 1894, on presenting the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MADAVJI KESHAVJI, late of KHAMBALIA, Hindu, Deceased.

MADHAVJI MAUJI, MURARJI VALLU and DEWJI KESHAVJI, three of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 23rd Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!
FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured
Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortagagee, Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Khimjee Vurdhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction (unless previously sold by Private Sale) THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, demised to the mortagagee by the said Khimjee Vurdhman and others by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th January, 1894.

LOT NO. 2.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, at Broach Street or Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 400 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the land in the occupation of Huskel Babajee, on or towards the south by the said Broach Street, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now by the property of Sawamull Dossumull, and on or towards the west by a roadway, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Janardnan and Ardesheer, Attornies for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at the instance of C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H C, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhur Shamjee, the right, title, and interest of the Insolvent, Liladhur Shamjee, in Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000 deposited with the Accountant-General in pursuance of a Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 133 of 1887, Dwarkadas Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, including a Copy of the said Decree, can be seen at the Office of the Official Assignee or of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 28, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 75-0-0	per share of Rs. 100				paid up		
,, 12-8-0	,,	,,	,,	,,	250	,,	,,
,, 6-4-0	,,	,,	,,	,,	125	,,	,,
,, 3-2-0	,,	,,	,,	,,	62-8-0	,,	,,
,, 1-9-0	,,	,,	,,	,,	31-4-0	,,	,,

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 14th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 28th August, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application,

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.
FORM OF TENDER.

I
hereby tender for Rupees
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees
Annas for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.

I require the amount in
Debentures of Rupees each.

(Signature)

(Address)

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.	Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.	Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.	
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.	
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.	
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.	

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 18 4.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm

TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA :

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application ; Rs. 10, on allotment ; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business ; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself :—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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OFFICE :—Duke Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon), E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES :

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]

FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates :—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,, ,,	1885	,,	960,107
,, ,,	1887	,,	968,043
,, ,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to		£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds		,,	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—			
	1882	£	4,842,054
	1887	,,	5,783,091
	1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		,,	63,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Effective Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The B

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100		161 xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p. c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	10/		30 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Mercantile & Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	74	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bombay Pile	5,000	100	100	10	111
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Bx. New Issue	600	275	225	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	120	100	ex div 9	72
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	295
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	290
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts &Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	337
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	3	165
Maharuee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	113
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	9½
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	2,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	497½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,250
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Tresher & Co.	2,000	100	100	60	985
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	22
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	295
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	665
Bombay Cotton Manug. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,430
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	370
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	360
Emamjee	2,100	500	500	Nil	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Sulloughs	1,500	500	500	2 Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	250
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		125
Jowraz Baloo	1,000		000	dvd Rs.40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	164
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,800	500	500	15 pr. ct	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,660
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	Nil	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,975
Maharaja Mysore & Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	p r
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1 310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		900
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,475
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Spn Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	135
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	950	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	2200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	540

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,451
Albert Binding Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Manfg.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	14	207½
Ciaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	110
Fort	515	2'500	700	Rs. 80	1,220
French	200	500		Nil	435
Garvey and Babooji	450	600	500	30	450
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahapadura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Motussli Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	392½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Benar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs.65 dvd	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	430
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	975	200	all	15	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. R.	—	6 18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-12
Gold Leaf	"	27-6
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-4
Do. do. new	"	27-2
Australia bar Gold	"	27-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-4
Sovereigns	"	17-15
Do. Drazons	"	17-14
Silver 17	"	93-12
Do, 17½	"	93-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hingolee Press Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Carey Family, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chilka (s), from Rangoon ; and Kong Bedg (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday ;—Rydal Hall (s), Bassein ; Europa (s), Karachi ; and Alboin (s), Tuticorin.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Leander entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Lima entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. : GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A paper, entitled "To Mahableshwar and Back on Foot," will be read by Mr. T. T. Wright, at the Rooms, to-night, at 8-30. The meeting is open to ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th August, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay, by Schedule 42, viz., Is. 1½d. per rupee.

FALL OFF A TREE.—Gungaram Dewlaji, a mendicant, aged twenty years, on Saturday, got up a tree, on Waudby Road, to view the Presidency Cricket Match, but accidentally fell on to the road, fracturing his left arm. The mendicant is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ANOTHER MILL-HAND STRIKE.—At 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning, about 175 men employed in the weaving department of the Lord Reay Mill, at Ferguson Road, went on strike owing to the dismissal of a jobber and engagement of another, whom they disliked. The ringleaders were sent away, and the men returned to work at about 10 a. m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy—Williams.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger—Adam.
Valse	Colonel—Bucalossi.
Selection	Spanish National Melodies—Rellc.
Song	Ein Albumblatt—Wagner.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet—Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—About noon, on the 21st instant, Jehangirji Dadabhoy, a carting agent, loaded a number of carts with bags of linseed, at Carnac Bunder, and despatched them to Grain Bunder. The same afternoon it was discovered that a cart, bearing plate No. 3123, loaded with nine bags of linseed, valued at Rs. 100, had failed to reach its destination. On inquiry it was ascertained that on the 20th instant the owner of the cart lost his cart plate, which was apparently found by the man who made off with complainant's property.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rangers' Football Club, at 5-30 p.m., precisely. The following will play :—Bombay Gymkhana—Messrs. D. F. Tulloch, H. C. S. Clarke, W. H. Cole, T. H. Thorburn, D. H. Gibsone, R. G. Clarke, A. R. Willock, W. W. Bulkley, A. M. Kettlewell, A. F. Carter, M. F. Reid, A. H. Harrold, and J. M. Roberts. Rangers—Messrs. J. E. Walter, T. J. Reid, H. Winckler, M. C. Fido, F. Martin, F. Hogan, G. Kelly, T. Potts, E. Good, G. E. P. White, J. W. Manly, J. W. Roberts, M. Peters, W. Sell, C. Aldridge, S. Pearcy, and F. M. P. Blodwell.

LOCAL FESTIVITIES.—Sunday last was a gala day in the spacious hall of "Ananda Dham," on the Kalkadevi Road, on account of the ninth annual festival in honor of Paramhansa Ramkrishna Deva of Calcutta (the spiritual guide of Swami Vivekananda, who attended the Chicago Parliament of Religions) when almost all the Bengali and a few Guzerati gentlemen were invited to dinner by his most devoted followers. Harisamkirtans and religious songs were given. The guests put on a gay appearance and freely mixed in social intercourse. This sort of meeting together from time to time is a step in the right direction, and is conducive to the increase of harmonious relations among the members of the community.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Dugdee, aged sixteen years, the wife of a hawker, residing at Nowroji Hill. On the 2nd instant, deceased in company with a gang of labourers, was engaged in discharging coals from the steamer Karamania, in the Victoria Dock. At about 12-30 p.m. she was standing on a plank of a staging in No. 2 hold handling baskets of coal, and tried to go to another plank above her, by holding a rope, when she lost her hold and fell to the bottom, fracturing her spine. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Sunday, from the effects of the injuries received. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

ROBBING THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, yesterday, Alimahomed was charged by Inspector Clarkson with stealing a waist-coat, belonging to Mr. Harry Stanley, proprietor of the Stanley Opera Company. The waist-coat was used by Mr. Stanley in the part of "Vicar," in the production of the "Vicar of Bray." It was pawned with a marwarree, at Frere Boad, from whom it was recovered by the police. Accused being convicted was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Before the same magistrate, Inspector Clarkson charged Lalla Rama with theft of brass ornaments and sword handles, of the value of Rs. 21, also belonging to Mr. Stanley. The accused having been convicted his Worship sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A BLIND MAN.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Constable Walter charged Kishan Yuka with robbing a blind man, named Abdul Rahman, of sundry articles, worth Rs. 14-6. Accused went up to the blind man and asked for a match to light his cigarette. The old man got up to give it when the accused taking advantage of his blindness removed the property, which was placed under the seat. The complainant's wife who had gone to fetch some food for her husband returned and missed the property. She enquired about it, and was told about the accused coming and asking for a light. A report was made to the police and Inspector Walter traced the offence to the accused who admitted his guilt and produced the property. The magistrate sentenced accused to a month's hard labour, and ordered the recovered property to be returned to complainant.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mahim, regarding the death of Dhakoo Krishna, a labourer, aged sixty years, residing with his wife, at Upper Mahim. The deceased who was short-sighted on account of his old age, was attacked with fever about two weeks ago, when his wife took him to a charitable dispensary, at Mahim, where a Parsee doctor examined him and prescribed for him. The fever, however, did not abate, and about a week ago Dhakoo became delirious. On Friday, his condition became worse, and about 4 o'clock on the following morning he was missing. After a fruitless search his wife made a report to the police, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday the corpse of deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a well close by the house. There were no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ADDRESS ON EDUCATION.—The other evening an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Mr. T. Buell, of the American Mission High School, at the Byculla Branch of the Y. M. C. A., on the educational status of the Native Christian community of Bombay. Mr. Buell who confined his remarks to the Protestant Christians of the city, briefly compared the educational progress of the Indian Christian communities of Madras and Calcutta, respectively, with the same progress of the community in Bombay since the Protestant missionaries here commenced their educational policy. While, in the Madras Presidency especially, the Protestant Native Christians were recognised as the most progressive of all the communities in educational matters and had acquired for themselves a status in society, in Bombay the same community was among the most backward sections of the people and had achieved nothing worth speaking of in higher education and University distinctions. The lecturer, however, pointed out that his remarks did not apply to the female education of the community, which he was happy to state, was in a satisfactory and flourishing condition. He lamented the fact that the young men should be so indifferent in this matter while their sisters were making such satisfactory progress in the acquisition of knowledge. The lecturer mentioned the names of the late Dr. Narayen Sheshadri, the Revs. Nehemiah Goreh, Gunpatrao Navalkar, and Baba Padmanji, as examples of men who had distinguished themselves in scholarship and usefulness, and exhorted the young men present to follow in their footsteps. He fully sympathized with the various missionary bodies who were trying their best to advance the educational progress of the community. But such extraneous help could but be limited. Every true and solid progress, the lecturer thought, should proceed from the members of the community themselves. They alone, through perseverance, self-denial, zeal, and enthusiasm, should attain a better educational status.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balloo Heerapa, a labourer, aged forty years, residing at 4th Lane, Cammatipoora. On Sunday, the deceased and some other labourers were engaged in removing the debris of the broken walls of a house, at Soortee Moholla, Bellasis Road. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon all the labourers knocked off work to take rest, and were seated on the ground floor of the house, when a portion of the wall fell inwards, the deceased and another labourer, named Bheeva Satva, being buried under the debris. A number of men at once commenced removing the debris and extricated the deceased and his co-labourer, both of whom were seriously injured and were unconscious. The injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where deceased was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the bones of the left foot with extensive abrasions and lacerations of the soft part, a contused wound about two inches in length on the lower part of the left leg, and another contused wound on the skin. Deceased after admission never rallied, and died in the evening. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to the rupture of the internal organs on the left side of the chest and abdomen. The inquiry stands adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Dagroo Bhagu and Pandu Gunia, Maratha Hindus, residing at Duncan Road, with robbing Bhiva Luximon of Rs. 299, on the evening of the 2nd instant, at Kennedy Sea-face. Complainant's son having been ill for some time past he wished to cure him, if possible, by any means. To this end he consulted Rama Duknee, whom he believed to be a person having control over the elements. Rama sent complainant over to the first accused who afterwards regularly visited complainant's son for a week. Accused then suggested that some grand ceremony to appease the spirits should be performed on a certain evening, and said that Rs. 300-4-0 was necessary for the purpose. Complainant gave accused two currency notes of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 99 in cash, and some gold embroidered things, worth Rs. 1-4-0, on the evening of the 2nd instant. Accused took complainant with him to the Kennedy Sea-face, where the money was placed on the ground, and just as the impostor commenced muttering mysterious spells, three persons including the second accused made a rush towards him, and said they were policemen in plain clothes and demanded that accused, complainant, and their companions should leave at once. The first accused took advantage of the confusion and ran away, not forgetting however to take the money with him. A complaint was made to the police and Inspector Wilson found both the accused and arrested them. The case stands adjourned for further enquiries.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A WOMAN ACQUITTED OF POISONING A SCHOOLBOY.

IMPERATRIX VS. THAKU KOM NARAYEN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Satara, who found the accused woman guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The evidence showed that the accused, a Vanjari woman, was married to Narayen while they were very young. She appeared not to be on good terms with her husband by reason of his taking another wife. Being left without the means of livelihood, the accused sued her husband and obtained an order for maintenance by the magistrate of Padal. In execution of that order she caused her husband's crop to be attached from time to time. Narayen's brother, Rama, intervened to get the attachment removed, and thus incurred her displeasure. Things having come to such a pass, Narayen was prevailed upon to pass a "chitti" to his wife, but his troubles seemed not to end here. The accused put her scheme of vengeance into execution in a daring manner, said the Sessions Judge; and Rama's son, Babu, was murdered out as her victim. On the 15th December last, she went into the village school, which is held in the temple, on the plea of distributing sugar to the children for the recovery from illness of her child. The deceased Babu and another boy, Anna, were sitting apart, eating their bread, and the accused went up to them and gave them sugar. Immediately afterwards they began to feel thirsty. Babu went to a nalla close by, and after quenching his thirst was seized with vomiting. The grandmother was sent for, and the child was taken home, when he became worse, and died the same evening. The police appeared on the scene, and the boy was sent to the dispensary. The chief constable, after an investigation, came to the conclusion that no offence had been committed. The hospital assistant suspected the case to be one of poisoning, and the contents of the stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who found arsenic therein. The case for the prosecution was that arsenic contained in the sugar given by the accused to the child. It was urged for the defence that it was the bread, and not the sugar, that contained the poison. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that it was impossible to believe that the bread was poisoned, as it was part of the bread prepared and eaten without ill effects by others. The Sessions Judge remarked that the act of the accused in wreaking her vengeance on an innocent boy for the grudge she bore to his parents was brutal and revolting in the extreme. The Sessions Judge found her guilty of the offence; but taking into consideration that the case turned on circumstantial evidence, he thought that transportation for life would answer the justice of the case.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The judge in this case, agreeing with one of the assessors, has convicted the accused under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced her to transportation for life. The other assessor was of opinion that it was not at all likely that the accused would have done the act of poisoning so openly and in the presence of so many witnesses. He also laid stress on the fact that no poison was found in her house, and it was not shown that she had procured it. Such evidence was material, since arsenic is not an article which can be easily procured. The assessor who agreed with the Sessions Judge was, on the other hand, satisfied that there was evidence of ill-will. The reason given by this assessor for the fact that the other boys in the school did not suffer any injury from the sugar given to them, is that the sugar given to them was not the same as was given to the deceased, Babu, and the other boy, Anna, and that if Anna did not die, it was because the sugar given to him contained less arsenic, and therefore, though he suffered some injury, it did not prove fatal. The Sessions Judge has taken the same view of both these matters. We do not think that the alleged motive for the crime is at all satisfactorily made out. The accused might well have a grudge against her husband and his children by another wife, but the attachment proceedings do not appear to us to be a sufficient reason why accused should have thought of taking her revenge upon Rama by killing his boy, and with him the other boy Anna also. If accused meant to do any such injury, it is certainly not at all likely that she would do it in school in the presence of the master and the boys who were sure to give evidence against her. The theory, accepted by the Sessions Judge that the sugar given to the two boys, Babu and Anna, was different from that given to the other boys and the school master and his girl, does not appear to be borne out by the evidence. There is no explanation on that theory why Anna should have been included with Babu. The boy, Maruti, says that sugar was given to all the boys out of a paper. Anna says that the sugar given to him and Babu was served on paper. Anna tried to make out that the other boys received pinchfuls of sugar from the hand of the accused, while the sugar given to him and Babu was taken by her out of her waist pocket. There is no corroboration to this story of Anna, and it is not likely that the boy would or could notice any such difference at the time. The two boys who suffered injury had been eating their bread before, and drank water afterwards. This was not the case with the other boys. The bhakri (bread) was kept tied in a rag in the master's room. The police constable's report shows that he suspected the bhakri (bread) and the Sessions Judge himself does not charge the police with any other fault than that his was a wrong scent. There can be no doubt that the death was caused by arsenic poison which was found in the stomach of the deceased Babu, but it does not necessarily follow from this that accused administered arsenic in the sugar she gave to the deceased. The absence of adequate motive, the total absence of all precautions, and the openness of the act of distribution, all alike suggest that there was no criminal intent, and that the death was due to accident. At least the benefit of the doubt must be given to the accused. For the above reasons, we reverse the conviction of, and sentence passed upon, the accused, and direct that she be acquitted and discharged.

The court passed an order accordingly.

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THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Southern Maharatta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted to the shareholders and adopted :—The result of the working of your mill for the year shows a profit of Rs. 94,835-9-10, which, with Rs. 4,516-12-1 brought forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 99,352-5-11. From this your directors have transferred to the depreciation fund account Rs. 25,000, and paid an *ad-interim* dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share, absorbing Rs. 29,850. This leaves a balance of Rs. 44,502-5-11 at the disposal of the shareholders, which, your directors trust, will be found satisfactory, considering the very depressed state of the yarn market throughout the year. The directors recommend that the above amount be disposed of as under, *viz.* :—Payment of a further dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share, equal to Rs. 29,850 ; payment of a bonus to the mill-hands and office at Bombay, Rs. 1,500 ; to carry to the reserve dividend fund account, Rs. 10,000 ; to carry forward, Rs. 3,152-5-11 ;—total, Rs. 44,502-5-11. To secure better results, we have replaced 1,520 of our old flyer throstle spindles by 1,440 new ring spindles. The cost of these, at present debited to machinery account, will hereafter be passed to depreciation fund account. Your mill is now being fitted up with Titan sprinklers, and the work is fast approaching completion. The mill and the contents together with the yarn, cotton, and cuppas on hand, have been insured for a total sum of Rs. 9,07,500. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Wilson T. Lidbetter and Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal were re-appointed as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 175 each.

The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CIGAR WEEVIL AND HOW TO DESTROY IT.

THERE is no pest that is more generally anathematised than the cigar weevil. It is the common enemy of all smokers and does infinite harm to the young tobacco industry of India.—Our contemporary the *Madras Mail* had an article lately on the destruction of this pest by a patent process which no doubt concerns manufacturing Madras more than any other district, but which is of interest to a large class in all parts of India. A representative has interviewed the patentee, Mr. James Cleghorn, of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, as to the nature of his process, and has become a fervid convert.

The patentee is probably the only man in the country who is in possession of cheap Trichinopoly cigars which are nine months old and are quite still free from any sign of weevil mischief. The proof of the cigar lies in the smoking, and after a trial our representative declares himself fully satisfied that a good, cheap, healthy smoke, can now be had in India at any season, and he strongly recommends that smokers, instead of purchasing miniature cigars, should in future demand from dealers matured cigars as their age can be readily discovered by the dates on the labels of all boxes which have been through the process.

The patentee recommends that no cigar be smoked that is less than four months old, and some of about this age are now available in the hands of the principal dealers in Calcutta. The Bengal climate is not calculated to improve goods by keeping, but if a box of sound cigars be securely packed and then passed through the "stifling" process and kept for over one Monsoon season, it may be opened at any time afterwards, when every cigar will be found to be perfect.

The patent is being worked, it seems, by the Cigar Weevil Stifler Concern, No. 22 Strand, Calcutta. All cigars submitted to the process, should be in well-made boxes, all the joints securely pasted up, and the labels with date of treatment affixed. The boxes are then submitted to the process which effectually stifles all weevils, grubs, and eggs, and sterilizes all germs and microbes in paste, wood, paper labels, leaf and dust. This is done in one operation.

The weevil, as a perfect insect, has not the power to cut its way through the thinnest tissue paper, so that openings in boxes pasted over with paper are made perfectly secure against a fresh attack from outside.

The process consists in subjecting well packed-boxes of cigars to a mild form of transmitted heat, taking care to reduce radiation to a minimum.

The intensity of the heat is, perhaps, a little more than that met with in the holds of ships, and it may be noted that a sea voyage is considered to enhance the value of cigars. Tobacco in all its stages is a lover of stifling heat and a hater of cold. It is well-known that tobacco can be easily reduced to the flavour of paper, by the application of cold, and it is from these observations that the patentee has been able to circumvent the weevil by the application of stifling heat, in a form which causes coagulation without any destruction of tissues and without harm to the leaf. The process is only carried so far as to make it possible to preserve the cigars for a sufficient time to enable them to mature, as is now practised in countries where there is no weevil.

The patentee had some difficulty at first with labels, but important improvements have been made, so that the most delicately coloured labels, either outside or inside the boxes, receive no damage from the process.

It is not commonly known how extensive and costly are the ravages of the cigar weevil. Most smokers are aware that they may have occasionally to discard as much as fifty, or even seventy per cent. of a box on this account. What the loss of a factory is at the bad season of the year may, therefore, be imagined. It is a heavy tax on the industry. Indeed, it is a difficulty with which the industry is still struggling with very dubious prospects of success. One company deserves great credit for having undertaken to take back from the trade all cigars that are damaged by weevil, but the loss thus incurred is serious, and now that a means of tackling the evil is provided, we may expect the industry to show better results.

The patentee has done much good work for the industries of the country in addition to the services he has rendered in discovering a remedy for the cigar pest, and thus leading the way to an extension and improvement of an important industry.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

(First Sowings Report for 1894—95.)

OWING generally to the failure of the early rains, the area sown with this crop up to the end of July last in the Government villages of the Presidency is considerably less than the normal area and only about one-half the area (revised) reported to have been sown in the corresponding period of the previous year. The deficiency is large in Coimbatore which accounts for 66·4 per cent. of this year's sowings. It occurs also in all the other cotton-growing districts. The recent falls of rain have greatly benefited the standing crops and their condition is generally fair, though they stand in urgent need of rain in many places.

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY.

(Sowings Report.)

Owing to the early rains having been late and generally deficient the area of sowings under this crop has been 6 per cent. below the normal (351,500 acres) and 23 per per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year when the season was more favourable. The last-mentioned decrease is particularly heavy in the Central districts where, however, the year's sowings show a small increase over the normal. This occurs chiefly in the Salem district where the rainfall up to date was above the average. In the Circars and Deccan a much smaller area was put in owing to the early rains being insufficient ; and the crop has been damaged in parts by insects and by subsequent heavy rains.

The condition of the crop is generally fair, but more rain is needed nearly everywhere.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The following preliminary memorandum on the Cotton crop for the early districts of the Deccan only for the season 1894-95, is issued, estimates generally up to 5th August :—Deccan.—Area 9 lakhs acres or 11 per cent. below normal. Season unsatisfactory. June rain late. Long break afterwards. July heavy rain induced late sowing. Late sown cotton in Deccan rarely succeeds. Outlook distinctly unfavourable.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum crop for the season 1894-95, estimates up to 5th August, is as follows :—

Sowing progressing. Information incomplete.

Gujarat.—Continuous heavy rain restricted sowing and destroyed early sown seed, especially in Kaira and Ahmedabad. Area small, but condition fair.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Area under average. Early rain scant ; consequently crop suffered. Ample July rain encouraged late sowing. Condition fair to middling.

Konkan.—Area nearly normal. Heavy rain damaged Thana and Kolaba crops. Season favourable in Ratnagiri and crop there good to fair.

Sind.—No report from Karachi. Floods reduced Shikarpur area. Elsewhere rainfall abundant. Area above average, and condition of crop good.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "La oline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 65	57 12	58 35	50 58
Monday, Aug. 27th	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Total	70 65	57 12	58 35	50 58
Total fall to August 27th, 1894	69 18	57 92	56 65	55 62
Total fall to August 27th, 1893	73 65	62 80	61 46	58 13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

THE only telegraphic commercial advices to hand since those noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date are the following figures relating to Cotton and Wheat omitted from Reuter's telegrams of the 24th instant. The total quantity of American Cotton arrived since the commencement of the season was 7,430,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe decreased last week by 100,000 bales, to 2,040,000 bales; that of East Indians being 9,000 bales less, at 219,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 5,000 bales less, at 10,000 bales. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 120,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday, at 2,400,000 quarters.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	334,602
" Branches...	Inc.	"	235,266
Other Deposits	"	"	1,038,610
Government Securities	"	"	1,287,963
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	263,650
Loans	"	"	831,532
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	"	902,844
Balances with other Banks	"	"	252,465
Cash	Dec.	"	203,972

The further reductions of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Wednesday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent., indicated the still easy condition of the Money Market; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued to-day would again have shown an addition to the Cash Balance, but for its absorption by other items given in the Returns—principally an increase of Government Securities—instead of the diminution of some two lakhs, at 271¼ lakhs, now disclosed. In the week under notice there had again been a material addition to Private Deposits; while Loans had decreased to a much larger extent than in the week preceding; and though, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased, the net falling off in trade requirements for Money was 9¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of about 12 lakhs the week before.

COTTON.—Nothing has been done again to-day in this staple by exporters; and the market has become dull in tone, though prices are still unchanged; but the Mills have bought 1,050 bales, consisting of 300 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 160; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 165; 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 160; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 181; and 50 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 180; and Bengal, at Rs. 162 per candy.

A pretty heavy fall of rain, reaching nearly 9½ inches at Agra, is reported from the Bengal Cotton circle by wire this morning, and the plants required fine weather in that district and at Cawnpore; though at Beawar, in the same circle, where only 30 cents of rain had been registered since last Thursday, the plants were flourishing and in flower. In the Oomra circle, on the other hand, where only a few cents more rain had fallen in any district, the Cotton crop though, so far, doing well, needed more rain; while in the Broach and Dhollera circles, the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small export business passing; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,276	bales.
Wheat.....	6,639	cwt.
Linseed	794	"
Rapeseed	911	"
Groundnuts	1,070	"
Castorseed.....	2,190	"
Rice	2,930	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. There is nothing doing, forward and ready tonnage can only be placed at lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 25-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 13-16d. Demand, for Bank media of remittance; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little was placed; but Calcutta rates coming firmer, our market rose in sympathy, until 1s. 1 7/8d. for Bank Demand became the quotation, and Telegraphic was also reported to have been done at this rate for August-September transfer. Later on in the day, but before the close, the Bazar, and Gold dealers came in again as free buyers, and rates eased off in consequence, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·06¾ to 1·07d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 5-8 for Fours, both for Money and Account, and after advancing 1-16 per cent. to 104 11-16 in both positions, remained thereat all day to the close, in a steady market. 103¾ has been quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokaldas and Ripon; of Rs. 20 each in Central India, and Khandeish; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Imperial; and of Rs. 5 in Queen; while Coorla, Luckmidas, and Swadeshi have declined Rs. 10; and Empress 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 10; and Treacher & Co. Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,270 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 25.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan (extra) arrived here this morning, and the steamer Rohilla, this afternoon.

AUG. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java left here this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamar Ravenna arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived at Hongkong, on the 26th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul Chemulpo and Gensan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See rule 123, Section three of guide.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th August, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	1	40 p.m.	26	5
Teheran	27	2	51 p.m.	..	17
Suez	27	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	1
" Karachi.....	..	12	...	1
" Madras.....	...	26	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MERELLO—August 8, at Sea between Alexandria and Messina, Captain Geacomo Merello, Commodore of the Rubattino Company, aged 66.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS—August 22, at Mysore, the wife of A E Adolphus, Mysore Educational Service, of a son.
HAMBLETON—August 21, at Ferozepore, the wife of Henry R Hambleton, Military Works Department, of a son.
VENTRIS—August 2, at Cleeve House, Ranikhet, the wife of Colonel F Ventris, 2nd Essex Regiment, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894.

THE good work done by many of the Indian newspapers when they choose to write soberly and reasonably on any question seems ever fated to be marred by the extravagance and violence of a few others. A recent instance of this is furnished by the discussion of the disturbance in Mazagon and Poona. While many of the papers have treated the matter in a reasonable spirit with an evident desire that a final understanding should be arrived at, and have recognized "the efforts of the sensible portion of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities" towards that end, and "the mild and pacifying resolutions of Government," the *Shri Shivaji* attempts to revive hostility and renew disorder by expressing itself to the following effect:—"We do not know if it will be necessary for the Bombay Hindus to resume their clubs in order to correct the bad habits of the Musalmans. Every one supposed that the chastisement of the Musalmans by the Kamathi, Ghati, and Bankoti Hindus last August would bring them to their senses; but it seems that the Mahomedan roughs of Bombay will not come to their bearings until the conceit is completely taken out of them, and if Government do not take the necessary steps, the Hindus themselves will have to repress the spirit of their riotous neighbours." Such cheap bravado, though it may not be as deeply mischievous as the intolerance of the *Muslim Herald* which we noticed last week, is yet more calculated, through its commendation of the violence of Hindu roughs, to excite immediately to disorder.

The great difficulty, if not the absolute impossibility, of satisfying all the Hindus at once is evidenced by the comments of the Native papers upon the rules for the control of the Mohurrum festivities. The events of the past year have drawn special attention to the rule prescribing that the followers of Islam only are entitled to licenses to make *taboots*, etc., and many of the papers make the mistake of supposing that the rule in question is something new, and discuss it as such. *Native Opinion*, the *Din Bandhu*, the *Poona Vaibhav*, and other papers express approval of it. But the *Sudharak* takes objection on the ground that the rule constitutes an interference in religious matters. We wonder to which religion the writer refers. Is it an interference with Hinduism to forbid Hindus to take part in a Mahomedan procession? Or is it an interference with Islam to prevent unbelievers from joining in a procession of the faithful? Or may we not go further and ask whether the Mohurrum, in the popular sense that is as observed by the Sunnis, is a religious function at all. Hindu writers seem to forget that the noisy celebration which they are accustomed to witness in the streets was instituted by the Sunnis in ridicule of the real and solemn Mohurrum of Shiahs, with which Hindus have nothing at all to do. It is, therefore, only in a secondary and unworthy sense that the popular Mohurrum of this Presidency can be called religious at all. But the ingenuity of the *Sudharak* in raising the cry of interference with religion in this connection is perhaps eclipsed by that of the *Rajyabhakta* which discerns in this simple, and *not new*, precaution against street rioting, a desire on the part of the authorities to "put an end to the intimate connection between Hindus and Mahomedans that has existed in past years when they took part in each other's religious festivities on the basis of universal brotherhood." Now as we have just observed, the Mohurrum festivities in which the Hindus take part are hardly religious at all, and it would be difficult, we think, to point out any really religious proceedings on the one side or the other in which strangers to the religion do or could participate. Indeed the *Rajyabhakta's* error, at least on the one side of the question, is sufficiently indicated by the *Gujerati* which correctly points out that "the self-respecting Mahomedan stands aside from the idolatrous festivals of his Hindu neighbour," though it adds less correctly that "the gentle and philosophic Hindu throws as much fervour into the celebration of the great Moslem festival as the devout Mahomedan." The article from which we take the above passages is an interesting and suggestive one. Though the writer has erroneously assumed that the element of religion involved in the popular Mohurrum is of a normal character, it is perfectly true, as he points out, that a practice which brings Hindus and Mahomedans into co-operation and fellowship is useful as "one of the great influences which make for social peace and racial friendship," and we gladly endorse his conclusion that "love begets love, friendship is reciprocated by friendship; and tolerance on one side leads to the exhibition of a like temper on the other."

Much might be written on the question of points of contact between the Hindu and Mahomedan religions and the attempts of reformers in different ages to unite the two, but this would be beside our subject further than to point out that Hindu writers too broadly assume that the confines of Hinduism are set, and that neither growth of the religion itself nor its further recruitment are possible. Such assumption was made in the criticism of some papers on the despatches relating to the Bombay riots; but it is a mistake. No final acceptation of a written word nor all the power of all the priests of any religion can prevent its growth and modification to meet the spirit of succeeding times; and at the present moment non-Aryan races are being gradually absorbed into Hinduism, while there is many a legend of the past, the true interpretation of which is that whole tribe or family was suddenly brought within the pale—nor was the place assigned to the new-comers always of a lower grade. There is much of give and take in such amalgamations, and it has been the policy of Hinduism both to give and take. The many names and characters of the *shakti* of Shiva and the many avatars of Vishnu live as emblems of that policy. It is even conceivable, if only the doctrine of incarnation (and a few other things) could last long enough, that, in course of ages, the founder of Islam himself should, like the Buddha be enrolled as an avatar, and the dream of many a great Indian reformer of the past be accomplished. But however this may be, it is a satisfaction to remember that in the long run it is the good which lasts and the evil that perishes, and those elements of either religion which now make for intolerance and animosity and riot and murder must belong to the latter category; and we may trust that among the first to fall away under the immense crumbling power of time will be such crudities as the sanctification of a mere animal, and such barbarities as the slaughter of animals for sacrifice.

LAST in date of issue, but not least in importance to Bombay readers, is the annual report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. As the report was presented at the annual meeting on May-Day, there seems no satisfactory reason why the volume should not have been circulated weeks ago. The trade of Bombay's rival seems to be resuming the steady growth, which received so serious a check in 1892. The total trade last year was upward of fourteen crores and fifty-eight lakhs, the bulk of which was foreign trade, only four crores relating to coasting business with other Indian ports. The figures are short of those of 1891 by nearly fifty-nine lakhs, but ahead of those of 1890 by two crores and twenty-one lakhs. Owing very largely to the strike in Lancashire, the import trade in piece-goods and yarns was good, a steady normal trade being carried on during the last six or eight months of the year under review. On the other hand, the export of wheat, owing to the disappointing quality of the crop, was slack, and prices went down throughout the year, Karachi maintained her lead, as compared with Bombay, Calcutta, and other places in regard to the import trade with the Punjab; but the export trade declined from 37·23 per cent. of the total in the previous year to 25·70 per cent., while that of Bombay rose from 11·25 to 13·50 per cent. It is rather remarkable that, notwithstanding the progress of civilization in the Amir's dominions, the trade with Afghanistan and Baluchistan decreased by over forty-six lakhs. The trade of Karachi was from time to time put to considerable inconvenience by the "ever-recurring" breaches of the North-Western Railway, especially between the towns of Kotri and Sukkur, and a memorial on the subject was sent from the Chamber to the Viceroy, urging that in order to take advantage of the geographical position of the port, it is of essential consequence to secure, not only the existing line of railway, but to construct alternative lines, so that communication may always be maintained. The memorial has had but little effect, for, as Mr. Trevor candidly confessed at Poona, the other day, in reply to some observations by the Hon. Mr. Effendi, the straitened finances of the Government of India, afford very little hope for railway developments in Sind. Mr. Trevor expressed what can only be regarded as a pious hope, that the extension of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to the banks of the Nara would be carried out "as soon as money can be found." He further informed Mr. Effendi that proposals have been made by the North-West Provinces administration for a branch line from Jungshahi to Satta, and, as if preparing Mr. Effendi for a negative answer from the Government of India, added "it is doubtful whether such a line would pay." The tonnage scale of fees for shipping was under consideration during the year, and at the annual meeting the recommendation of a sub-committee for the assimilation of the scale with that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was unanimously adopted. Steady progress was made during the year with the work of deepening and widening the entrance to the harbour, but progress is now less rapid owing to the nature of the strata reached being more difficult to work. The wharf extension scheme is being pushed forward, and some progress has also been made with the construction of a new import yard. In the voluminous appendix to the report, the correspondence is given which resulted in Karachi obtaining a fast service from Bombay for the despatch of the overland mails. The question of establishing a link line between Karachi and Aden in connection with the mail contract service was described by the Director-General of the Post Offices of India as not a practical one in the present financial pressure; but, he added, "should it be found advisable to provide a direct line between Karachi and Aden hereafter, there will be no difficulty in arranging for a revision of the fast service now proposed between Bombay and Karachi." At the annual meeting a proposal which, considering the financial necessities of India, can only be regarded as extraordinary was made by Mr. Dick and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee. It was to the effect that other Chambers in India should be addressed with a view to obtaining their support in submitting to Government a joint memorial praying for the abolition of the import duties on the ground that they are "unsound in principle, most vexatious in operation, harassing in the extreme to trade and commerce, and even if cotton goods are included, yielding a revenue out of proportion to the expense of their collection and quite inadequate to meet the purpose for which they were proposed." Mr. Dick seems to have overlooked the fact that Mr. Westland, on the most favourable estimate, had to make provision for a deficit of three and a half crores, and that the only way in which he could do so without crippling the industries of the country or imposing fresh taxation on the overburdened people was to reimpose the import duties. It need scarcely be said that in an assembly of business men representing the trade of Karachi the proposal was negatived by a large majority.

THE Board of Trade returns for July are unfavourable again. There are reductions of £1,443,000, or 4·3 per cent. in the imports of Great Britain and of £1,253,000, or 6·4 per cent. in the exports, when compared with the returns for July of last year. The continued depression in the American trade, consequent on the delay and uncertainty in the passing of the Tariff Bill, is held to account for a large part of these fallings off. There was a heavy decrease in the import of food-stuffs, and a decline of £613,000 in raw materials for textile manufactures, of which decline that in the importation of raw cotton stands for £345,000. In the exports a heavy falling off of textiles is again noticeable. They are less in value by £534,000 than in July of last year, but only about £100,000 of this decrease is in cotton goods, and it has occurred almost entirely in the exports to America. For the seven months of the present year there has been an increase in imports of £11,913,000, or 5·1 per cent. and a decrease of £2,147,000 or 1·7 per cent. in exports when compared with the corresponding period of last year. Although the returns for the past month are so unfavourable there is a more cheerful feeling pervading in commercial circles just now, and on the Stock Exchange there has been a considerable increase in the business done during the week. "Gilt-edged" securities have been hardening rapidly in price. There has been a further influx of gold at the Bank; and the price of silver is tending upward. It is evident that a large amount of capital is awaiting investment, several recent issues having been subscribed for three or four times over. The prospect of a harvest considerably over the average is tending to give a buoyant tone to business, the English wheat crop being estimated to yield 15 per cent. better than last year.

SPECIAL attention, we learn, is just now being given in the United States to the Argentine wheat crops, it being now recognised that the competition of Argentina, as well as India, has been a powerful influence in lowering prices. In a special report on the subject the new American Minister at Buenos Ayres, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, declares that the last wheat crop was a phenomenal one in yield, a fair estimate of the various reports placing this at seventeen bushels per acre. This is four bushels more than the accepted average yield for the year previous. The average for 1892, thirteen bushels per acre, can be taken as the normal average production per acre, and that the last year's yield should be considered extraordinary and yet to be proven. The quality of the last crop, however, seems to be below the average. From carefully-collected data Mr. Buchanan estimates the amount exported for the first three months of this year at 900,000 tons, or 36,000,000 bushels, and a conservative amount in store for export or to be carried over by the producer. In regard to the acreage for this year, it is a fair assumption to place the increase over last year at 20 per cent. It is hardly probable, however, that the yield will be as great, so that it might be a safe estimate to say that the probable crop for export next year would be only a slight increase in bushels over this year. The most careful observation as to the price received at different points and at different dates leads an American Minister to believe that the producer has received for his wheat crop now being sold an average of 37 cents per bushel gold.

THE P. and O. Co.'s (extra) steamer Malacca left Suez on Sunday evening, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, on the 6th September.

THE steamer Kong Beng, under the command of Captain Brooke-Pigot, came in harbour, yesterday, from Hongkong, *via* Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and rice. On arrival the vessel was detained in quarantine, as she had originally started from Hongkong, on the 1st July. The Health Officer of the port visited the vessel, and, finding no sickness on board, permitted her to enter the docks.

ALL the kutcheries, schools, and places of business in Baroda were closed, on Saturday last, on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the Maharaja's mother, which took place at the village of Limgar Divree, in Khandeish.

IT is stated that information has been received at the India Office, which leaves no doubt, that the Amir will accept the invitation to visit England, which Sir Salter Pyne conveyed to Cabul.

WHEN Lord Randolph Churchill was last in America he visited the city of Philadelphia; and while there, set about collecting statistics relating to the State prisons of Pennsylvania. He was referred to the head of the State Prisons Board, a gentleman rejoicing in the somewhat singular name of Cadwallader Biddle. Before calling upon Mr. Biddle, however, Lord Randolph fell into the hands of some wags of the Union League Club. "You've got the name wrong," said of these merry jesters. "It's not Cadwallader Biddle, but Bidcallader Waddle." "Don't mind what he says, Lord Randolph," exclaimed another; "the real name is Wadbillader Caddle." A third member took the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer aside, and imparted to him in confidence that he was being gulled on all sides. "What, then, is the actual name of the Prisons Board chief?" anxiously asked the noble lord. "The actual name" confided his false friend, "is Widbollader Liddle." And when Lord Randolph drove to the Prisons Board that evening, he was so upset that he stammered, "Will you take this card into Mr. Bid—cad—wid—wad—did—dollader Whatshisname?—I mean the Chief of the Board, but I forget his extraordinary nomenclatural combination." Mr. Cadwallader Biddle himself, who has been recently staying in London is, says the *Westminster Gazette*, the amused narrator of this story.

THE Lord Chamberlain is said to have had under his consideration the recent statement in *Truth* respecting the attempt of one of the ladies at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

RESOLUTION FOR ABOLITION OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

An enormous crowd assembled in Hyde Park yesterday, for the purpose of passing resolutions in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords.

The demonstration was arranged under the auspices of the National League, and seventy thousand people are estimated to have taken part in it.

Resolutions were adopted regretting that the Government had not pledged themselves to any definite action regarding the future of the House of Lords, and demanding that immediate steps should be taken to abolish the Upper House.

Amongst the speakers who addressed the meeting was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, in supporting the resolution, received a perfect ovation from the crowd.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

EXAMPLE OF CHINESE GENERALSHIP.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Tientsin highly praising admirable strategy displayed by the Chinese General Yeh, who after the defeat of the Chinese troops at Asan, succeeded in retiring with the remainder of his forces and joining the main body of the Chinese Army at Pingyang.

THE CHINESE OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.

REPARATION BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, on behalf of the Tsung-li-Yamen has expressed his deep regret to Mr. O'Conor, the British Minister at Pekin, for the murder of the Scotch missionary, Mr. Wylie, by Chinese soldiers at Newchwang.

An Imperial Edict has been issued ordering the decapitation of the murderers, and offering liberal compensation to the relatives of the deceased.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

The official returns issued in connection with the annual grain market, at Vienna, estimate the outturn of the American wheat crop this season at nearly four hundred million bushels.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Mr. Charles Danby, the American Minister to China, has left Washington for Pekin.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Compensation allowance on pay, drawn during general leave in India, is to be granted in future.

THE BURSTING OF THE GOHNA DAM.

The bursting of the Gohna Dam, news of which reached here yesterday, has caused tremendous panic among the natives of Allahabad, who expect every moment to be swept away by a terrible flood. So far the Ganges shows no signs of abnormal rising.

POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The first match of the Poona District Polo Tournament between the teams of the Government Staff and the Leinster Regiment came off to-day. Captain Lecky, Captain Upperton, Captain Baynes, and Lieutenant Bond made the Staff team and Captain Lamb, Lieutenants Johnson, Searle, and Sharp, the Leinsters. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Nairne, and a large crowd of spectators were present. The Staff team won easily, scoring nine goals and three subsidiaries against three subsidiaries by the Leinsters. The Staff team were better mounted, the hitting was strong and straight. Captains Upperton and Lecky played well, the latter making three goals and three subsidiaries, and the former four goals. Lieutenant Bond made two goals. Captain Lamb showed up prominently. The Staff team were decidedly the better mounted of the two teams.

THE "NAGPANCHMI" CASE.

The case that had been pending for some days, *re* obstruction made by the Hindus at the Nagpanchmi festival, has been finally decided to-day. The magistrate fined each of the seven defendants Rs. 50, or in default one month's imprisonment. The defendants had disobeyed the notice issued by the police under legal advice, their object being to have a good cause for action against the police for obstructing the procession. The magistrate characterised the action of the defendants as one of deliberately defying the police. The police had prohibited music playing when the processions were passing the mosques.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND VS. AHMEDNAGAR.

The cricket match between Ganeshkhind and Ahmednagar came off to-day, the former being defeated in the first innings by eight runs. Lord Harris batted and bowled exceedingly well. Colonel Harris carried his bat for a careful 28. Mr. Kennedy for Ahmednagar played a good game. Ganeshkhind went in for the second innings, Mr. Edgerley and Captain Poore hitting out well till time was called, but the match was decided on the first innings. The following are the scores:—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Hatch, b Keeshan	40
Dr Martin, c Ingle, b Darby	27
Captain Poore, c Hall, b Darby	1
Colonel Harris, not out	28
Sergeant Elliott, c Darby, b Keeshan	11
Edgerley, hit wicket	1
Corporal Perron, c Darby, b Lord	19
Captain Gabb, b Strong	6
Macqueen, b Darby	2
Corporal Thomson, b Darby	0
Putawala, c Keeshan, b Strong	0
Extras	16
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lord	170	36	1	1
Darby	125	38	10	4
Kennedy	25	15	1	0
Boger	20	5	1	0
Keeshan	45	21	3	3
Strong	19	11	1	2

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.

Kennedy, c Col Harris, b Lord Harris	53
Private Keeshan, l-b-w Lord Harris	6
Sauiez, b Lord Harris	0
Hall, b Lord Harris	8
Strong, c and b Elliott	42
Carter, not out	23
Hatch, b Lord Harris	1
Rev Darby, c Edgerly, b Lord Harris	4
Boger, c Poore, b Elliott	0
Ingle, c Edgerly, b Elliott	0
Rev Lord, c and b Lord Harris	0
Extras	13
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Poore	65	35	2	0
Lord Harris	147	57	12	7
Colonel Harris	20	25	0	0
Elliott	65	29	5	3

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The total amounts tendered for conversion, up to the 24th August, 1894, under the renewed notification, dated 13th August, were as follows:—In India, 8·22 lakhs; in England, 4·08 lakhs;—total, 12·30 lakhs.

If the Loan of 1865 turns out to be successful, it is now quite certain that there will be very shortly further loan conversions; and as before stated that of 1854-55 is the most prominent.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY ON TOUR.

Before attending the Lahore durbar, the Inspector-General of Artillery will inspect the frontier military stations.

NEW ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

Arrangements for the inauguration of the new army corps scheme is now in course of early completion; a portion of the clerical establishments of the army head-quarters' offices have already received warning of transfer from Simla.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The conclusion of the cricket match on Saturday should have taught "Stumped" that the game is not played for "sentiment" but for "sport." That bets stand on the declared result there is not the shadow of a doubt, and I should recommend him to pay up without cavil. If he doubts the correctness of my opinion, from a legal point of view, I commend him to the umpires.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 27. B.

MUNICIPAL BILL COLLECTORS AND HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letters in your paper under the above heading appear to have made no effect on the Municipal authorities as the ward offices were open and the bill collectors (even Hindus not excepted) were at work on Gokul Ashtami, a gazetted public holiday. The bill collectors have also to ascertain the rentals of properties for the purposes of assessment and their *modus operandi* is so extraordinary that they invariably question and cross-question several members—even ladies of a family. Both the works (collection and assessment) must therefore be a source of great nuisance on holidays. The past records in the Assessment Department will show that the collection work was carried on uninterruptedly even on Ganpati and Devalee holidays.

On all gazetted public holidays, the head Municipal office and the banks are closed just as all other offices, public and private. And collections which must necessarily be very very small indeed on such days have to be kept in the ward offices as they cannot be dealt with as required by Sec. 112 of the Municipal Act. Whether the ward offices are kept open to display the overzeal of the Municipal executive or whether in respect of a time-honoured custom has been a mystery for the solution of which I have privately sought in several quarters. And the last explanation given is that after the Commissioner had re-organised the Assessment and Collection Department he was very anxious about the collection of the extensive arrears of Municipal revenue. He was therefore loathe to grant any holidays to the Department until the past arrears of several years were brought up and in the first circular he issued about the Easter or 'Xmas holidays he had directed that the *collections were to go on*.

These italicised words have since been copied from one circular into another in consonance with the stereotyped method of doing business usually followed by clerks, and the result has been that both the public and the subordinates have suffered. The subordinates could not make a representation to the Commissioner unless they all combined, which was an impossibility; and besides they had to be afraid of incurring the displeasure of their superior. The executive head of the Department on the other hand did not think it worth his while to move in the matter as he always got his leave, nor did he ever dream of the annoyance caused to the rate-payers whose salt he ate. Now that several complaints have been made through the medium of your paper, I appeal to your good sense of justice for such support or advocacy as may lead to the removal of the long-standing evil.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 25. A HINDU.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the letters of your correspondent, "Vox Populi," in the matter of the Commissariat Department, I, as one of the public, interested myself and directed my inquiries in that quarter. I have come to the conclusion that there is much truth in the facts stated by "Vox Populi," and that they deserve consideration at the hands of the higher authorities. I have also read the reply given by Lieut.-Col. Hobday, the Commissary-General, the head of the Commissariat Department, to these letters, which also confirms, rather than refutes, the statement of facts. He too agrees with "Vox Populi" in the reform suggested in the system of transfers as is at present followed in that department, and says: "This would, no doubt, be a comfortable arrangement for all concerned, especially for the clerks at Aden, but unfortunately Government are under the impression that the Commissariat is a military department, and that it is not exactly conducive to military efficiency to allow men to remain in one station who may any day be called upon for field service. Transfers are made as seldom as the welfare of the public service will admit, and I have reduced the number of moves to the lowest limit possible consistent with efficiency." From this it is quite evident that the Commissary-General also disapproves the system of transfer, and it is not understood why Government should consider the Commissariat Department alone as the "military department" when there are several other military departments similarly situated, such as the Adjutant-General's Department, the Quarter-Master General's Department, the Pay-Master's Department, &c., which in time of war work under the flames of the enemy, and which are in the true sense of the term "military department" are not subject to the same rule of transfers. The transfers of the clerks of the Commissariat Department, especially of low paid clerks, is really a great hardship upon such clerks. I will quote two cases, one of a Hindu and another of a Parsee. The Hindu finding the climate of Aden quite unsuitable to his constitution and the living very dear, his small pay being quite inadequate for the maintenance of himself and his family, and being in absolute need of relief, some temporary relief at least, applied for leave which having been refused to him and finding no other recourse left, gave up the appointment in despair after rendering twenty years' hard and faithful service to Government. In the case of the Parsee who a little while after his landing at Aden finding the climate too enervating for himself and his family besides his small pay being found insufficient to keep life and soul together and seeing no other course open to him left the service on pension. All these, I am informed, took place in a very short time, and in the case of the Parsee alone Government were put to an expense of about Rs. 1,500 for his going and return journey. When the Commissary-General appears to be fully aware of the hardships, why, then, are such low paid clerks on Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 a month selected for this service? Why is a special rate of pay not fixed for Aden, or clerks in receipt of higher rate of salary, ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, are not selected for service at this station, or why are volunteers from the clerical staff who may be willing to reside and serve at that station not invited, or why is the system of soldier clerks not tried at this station. Of all the systems the best system is of soldier clerks which would be cheaper and advantageous in the interest of the soldiers as well. Besides saving the useless waste of public money when there is the greatest need for economy, this system, if introduced, will have the double advantage of training our soldiers for the clerical work and opening for them a new line of recreation and industry, which will induce a better class of men for enlistment in our armies. The other financial reforms suggested by "Vox Populi" are, I think, worth considering, and I do not understand why the Commissary-General, Colonel Hobday, says, "I am sorry to be obliged to throw cold water on any scheme for financial reforms." The system suggested appears to be economical and a better improvement upon the present one, and is worth a trial. Our Congresswallas, if they have at all the well-being of the people and the country at heart, will find much room for suggesting to Government improvement and economy in the matter of our Commissariat affairs which are at present conducted at the expense of poor

Aug. 27. TOMMY ATKINS.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

RECREATION THE UNIVERSAL TONIC.

SYDNEY SMITH observes that happiness is not impossible without health, but it is of very difficult attainment. He adds that he does not mean by health an absence of dangerous complaints, but that the body should be kept in perfect tune, full of vigour and alacrity. It is interesting, then, to see how the world's workers and celebrities have in all ages endeavoured to keep themselves in perfect tune and full of vigour and alacrity. Whatever form of physical exercise may be taken, so long as it is taken with regularity and with vigour, is beneficial, for, as Sir Walter Scott once wrote: "Nothing rewards itself so completely as exercise, whether of the body or the mind." Such recreation is absolutely necessary, for Seneca paraphrases an old proverb of "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" by observing that "continuity of labour deadens the soul, and the mind must unbend itself by certain amusements." Let us then see how some of the great men, the celebrities of all ages, have amused themselves, have found recreation a refreshment. Lord Waldegrave, in his pleasant memoirs, declares that "no man can have a clear conception how great personages pass their leisure hours, who has not been a prince's governor, or a king's favourite." Well, I have been neither, but with the disposition of an Autolycus I have gathered fragments of information which may prove interesting if properly cooked and served.

A DIP INTO THE PAST.

First, let us take a dip into the past. Domitian used to pass away an hour every day by himself, during which time he was wholly absorbed in catching flies and sticking them through the body with a bodkin. I can assure my readers that fly-hunting and "blue-bottle" chasing is exciting sport. I am irritated by the perennial buzz of a "blue-bottle" when at my desk. The consequence is that I am compelled to go for that winged pest, and either banish or slay him. Even in this you may bark your shins, give the muscles of your dexter arm some exercise, and bring forth beads of honest sweat, especially if the thermometer is registering figures anywhere near summer heat. Spinoza, they say, passed his leisure in catching spiders, his great hobby being to see them have a battle in prize-ring fashion. He used to train the spiders, and laugh without restraint at their pugilistic antics. Calvin was fond of throwing dice along a table, whereas Luther was delighted by ninepins. Indeed, when the monk of Wittenberg levelled all the pins with one bowl his pleasure was great. Charlemagne's principal hobby was swimming in a bath with his sons, officers, and others. He was an expert too. Stepping forward we learn that the great Dr. Samuel Clarke and Cardinal Mazarin each had a weakness for jumping over chairs and tables in a room, while Dean Swift found fun in harnessing his servants with cords, and driving them about the house. The great mastro, Beethoven, could not live without his daily walk, no matter what the weather might be like. Both Hobbes and Kant, feeble men, prolonged their lives by attending carefully to such laws of health, while Goethe, Wordsworth, Southey, and Dickens were great walkers. Writing of walking Wordsworth said it was "a mode of exercise which to him stood in the stead of wine, spirit, and all other stimulants to the animal spirits." When Carlyle was one day asked by a friend, "Who is your doctor?" he made answer, "My best doctor is a horse," while the late Professor Tyndall, questioned by a lady, in a similar manner, referred her to the Alps as the source of his health. John Leech and Lord Palmerston were very fond of equestrian exercise. Indeed, the great politician once remarked that his hours on horse-back kept him in good health. Burke was pleased to share the labours of his farm servants, while Mr. Gladstone, like William Pitt, has been fond of wielding the axe. Macaulay, Shelley, and Bismarck have all doted upon children and dearly enjoyed a romp with them. And now let us turn to our moderns.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

Of course, everybody knows how keenly Lord Rosebery is interested in the sport of kings—the racing of thoroughbred horses. By winning the Derby with a horse of his own breeding he has realised one of the dearly-cherished ambitions of his life. The great man of the other camp, Lord Salisbury, is not a sportsman. It would have been better for his health and his ponderous frame had he devoted himself regularly to some exercise. He has always been more of a student than a pleasure-seeker. Science is his recreation and electricity his particular hobby. Running over the members of the Government, first, I note that Earl Spencer was for many years the Master of the Pytchley Foxhounds, and Lord Ribblesdale, the Master of the Buckhounds, has always been a breeder of horses, a lover of country life, and a participator in rural sports and pastimes. Lord Brassey is an accomplished yachtsman, but the Liberal front benches are not prolific of ardent sportsmen. Still I must not forget that very firm, sedate, and dilletante personage, Mr. Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, who is very devoted to billiards. He handles a cue with dexterity, and during the season often turns into the Egyptian Hall to watch John Roberts, for the Member for East Nottingham believes that the quietness of the room is a mental tonic after the atmosphere and worries of the House of Commons. Among the leaders on the other side of the Houses of Parliament there are many great sportsmen. Thus in the House of Lords we have such breeders of thoroughbred horses and lovers of racing as the Duke of Westminster, of Doncaster, Bend Or, Ormonde, and Orme fame; the Duke of Portland, of Donovan, Ayrshire and Memoir celebrity, and of the Duke of Beaufort, the grand old master of Badminton, who although he has now retired from the Turf, is still one of the most representative of English sportsmen. When the present Duke of Rutland succeeded to Belvoir, it was said that he would sell the old and historic Belvoir pack, but his Grace, despite his years and infirmity, has been seen in pink, and Gillard, the huntsman, has as much to do as ever. The Marquis of Zetland adheres to the traditions of the family by breeding racehorses, while the Marquis of London terry, Lord Dunraven, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Lowther, Sir J. Blundell Maple, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby, and other prominent Tories are all great racing men. But there are scores of other kinds of whole-souled sportsmen in our legislative chambers. Lord Dunraven, for instance, is one of our greatest yachtsmen, and his efforts to restore the American Cup to England and his loss of the Valkyrie, only the other day, are events which will be written in the history of yachting. The Earl of Dunmore is an intrepid traveller, and among other well-known sportsmen in the Upper Chamber most of us know the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earls of Lonsdale, Fitzwilliam, Leconfield, Harrington, Yarborough, Lords Hawke, Galway, Tredegar, Penrhyn, Baron Rothschild, Lord Middleton, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Lord Harris. Coming to the House of Commons, the long, lank, lean figure of Mr. Arthur James Balfour is known to all of us as a great golfer. Indeed, has he not been styled Mr. Golfer, M.P.? Then, among the Four-in-Hand and Coaching members may be named Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Sir Frederick Seagar Hunt, and Sir John Dickson-Poyner. The House contains several cricketers. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who delights in most games as well as the violoncello, is fond of cricket, while Mr. W. H. Foster, the Member for Hants, who in his younger days was coached by several Notts professionals, is probably the champion of the Commons. Mr. John Burns may run him close for enthusiasm, but not for skill, although Mr. R. T. Reid was at one time a most capable cricketer. Mr. Reid, the Solicitor-General, played for Oxford against Cambridge in 1866-67-68, but in only the first of these years were the Oxonians the victors. Mr. Reid was chiefly regarded with favour for his skill as a wicket-keeper. Among other cricketers in the House I may mention Mr. R. K. Causton, Sir William Walrond, Viscount Curzon, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Chelsea, and Mr. Bromley Davenport. Golf is obtaining quite a great following in the House, and among the frequenters of Links I may mention Mr. John Penn, Mr. W. H. Foster, Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Graham Murray, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and the Marquis of Granby, although the latter is, perhaps, more devoted to fly-fishing than any outdoor recreation. Mr. Seton-Karr is also renowned as a deadly shot. There are all sorts and conditions of sportsmen in the House. Sir Richard Webster may be taken as representing athletics, Mr. Grenfell, the ex-member for two constituencies, as the embodiment of aquatics, Mr. Florence O'Driscoll as the "boss" at wrestling and fencing, Mr. Logan and Mr. David Thomas as boxers, Mr. George Newnes as the chess champion, and Mr. Cuming Macdona as the "doggy man." The last-named gentleman, who has been president of the Kennel Club since its foundation, has been great on St. Bernard. He was the owner of Tell and Monarch, whose blood can be traced in all our best dogs to-day, and he has been scarcely less successful with retrievers. He has even trained monkeys to ride dogs in a steeple-chase, and he has seen life in various parts of the world. Indeed, our legislators have their hobbies like most other mortals, and a very large proportion of them take part in some form of recreation either indoors or outdoors.

SPORTING LAWYERS.

Among lawyers the sporting passion has always ruled strong. Lord Russell of Killowen, with racing glass and coat, is as familiar a figure on Newmarket Heath as Justice Hawkins. Indeed, after being made the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and he is, moreover, a clever and lightning chess player. Mr. J. F. Leese, Q.C., M.P., the Recorder of Manchester, is an old cricketer, and in the same city Mr. J. M. Yates, Q.C., the County Stipendiary and Mr. Joe. Makinson, the Salford Stipendiary, are old cricketers. In Nottingham, one sees another similar and singular coincidence, for Lord Belper, the Chairman of the County Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., the Borough Recorder, are both good cricketers, and both ex-presidents of the M.C.C. Lord Shand, the Chairman of the Coal Conciliation Board, dotes on golf, and Lord Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Grantham are also followers of cricket. Mr. Justice Chitty is an old oarsman and so is Lord Esher and ex-Judge Denman.

THOSE WHO AMUSE US.

Let us turn for a moment to some of the people who amuse us to see how they entertain themselves. The great Polish pianist, Paderewski, has two minor vices—cigarette smoking and billiards. The latter is his favourite form of amusement. He plays excellently, though he is never quite at home on an English pocket-table, as he is a great adept at the French cannon game. He prefers pool to English all-round billiards, and the capture of a few sweepstakes is a rare tonic to him. He has a first-rate table at home, and he will play for hours for the pleasure of the game. He objects to play for money, even at pool. Paderewski's favourite game at cards is picquet. Adelina Patti is also clever with the cue, and can give her husband, Signor Nicolini, 20 or 30 in a 100 up. Edward Lloyd, the tenor, regardless at the fate which befell Joseph Maas, enjoys fishing, but he also loves lawn-tennis and a little cricket. Rutland Barrington is also fond of lawn-tennis. George Alexander rides and drives, and Henry Irving and Beatrice Lamb fence. Madame Melba is a devotee of walking, and this charming cantatrice always looks to me about as fit as a fiddle. Emile Zola is a recent convert to cycling, William Black loves fishing, J. M. Barrie is a great walker, and Mr. Buckle, the editor of the *Times*, prefers golfing. Thus we see that those who please us and work for the public have themselves their own pet hobbies. Why, I know one of the most accomplished of music hall comediennes of the day who spends all her spare time and money in making a unique collection of postage stamps.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MERELLO.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Captain G. Merello, of the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino, which happened at sea on the 8th instant, eleven hours after the departure of the steamer from Alexandria to Messina. The deceased gentleman had been in command of this Company's steamers in the Genoa and Bombay line for a period of over twenty-three years, and was very well-known by numerous passengers. Captain Giacomo Merello, who was sixty-six years old, was the Commodore of the Rubattino Company. He started in the Genoa-Bombay Line soon after the opening of the Suez Canal, and never left it up to the time of his death. He was one of the first, if not the first, who chose and advised the northern route in crossing the Indian Ocean during the S.-W. Monsoon showing that it was the safest and shortest one, which route is now adopted by every steamer. His good qualities as a seaman and a gentleman have been appreciated by thousands of passengers, who had the pleasure of travelling with him. He was a Commander of the Order of Tunis and a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

INSOLVENCY COURT FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY AZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, in its issue of the 25th instant has made a slashing attack upon the Government of Bombay, the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the High Court for permitting certain alleged irregularities in the Insolvency Court, and accused the Government of weakness in allowing the Clerk of the Court to receive the fees to which he is fairly entitled by the rules in force for nearly thirty years, in lieu of a fixed monthly salary and a prospective pension. In support of this charge, the writer marshals up the infallible opinion of such shining lights of universal knowledge as the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozhaw Mehta, Mr. Setalvad, and last, though not least, the other "lucky" and equally accomplished gentleman who acted as Clerk of the Court for a few months during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, and to whose penetrating genius and "moderate appetite for fees" the public are indebted for the discovery of the "mare's nest," and for which the Government and the judges are now pilloried. The source from which the writer of the article has drawn his inspiration is so transparent, that it is not worth while to notice it seriously beyond saying that the Governor-in-Council and the Judges should lose no time in consulting this "oracle" for ways and means to get out of their awkward dilemma. The disinterested advice that the "oracle" will in all probability give will be something to this effect:—

(1) To take advantage of the alleged existence of a recorded statement to at once dispense with the services of the present Clerk of the Court without any rhyme or reason, except that the gentleman, having served Government faithfully for nearly twenty years without even the prospect of a pension, should make room for his betters (?).

(2) To appoint in his place one of the numerous native briefless barristers now haunting the law courts on a fixed monthly salary of say, Rs. 500 or Rs. 600; or, perhaps, the gentleman who has shown such extraordinary moderation in "the appetite for fees" (but who, as a matter of fact, did not get the whole of the fees while acting) may be induced to accept the post for double his present salary. It must, however, be on the distinct understanding, that on his vacating the appointment it should go to a genuine son of the soil.

This course, if the authorities are wise enough to adopt, will absolve them from all past sins of commission and omission, and make them deservedly popular with the enlightened, discriminating, and grateful public of India.

ENGLISH EYE ON INDIAN DODGES.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused in Jersey by the resignation of Mr. Gervaise Le Gros, her Majesty's Viscount or Sheriff of the Island. The resignation follows the friction between the States of Jersey and the Privy Council regarding the recent Prison Board law-suit. Mr. Le Gros had held office for nearly twenty years.

THOUGH Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to introduce tobacco into England, inquirers into the history of the weed are familiar with the fact that it had already been imported into Europe long before Raleigh was born. The facts are retold in an official summary by Sir George Bonham of the recent financial statement of the Spanish Minister of Finance. Naturally, the subject is of interest to the Comptroller of the national finances in Spain, as the tobacco monopoly is an important one and brings in large sums to the State coffers. The first European who became acquainted with the plant was a Spaniard, named Pane, who remained in San Domingo on Columbus' return to Spain after his second voyage. He found it used by the natives principally as a medicine. The first specimens of the plant were sent by him to Seville in 1499; but its use in Europe was mainly due to Jean Nicot, a Frenchman of Nimes, who was French Ambassador in Portugal in 1560. Its introduction into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought it from Virginia, dates from 1585.

THE ACCIDENT AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 25.

I SEND you to-day the details of the alarming accident which was briefly telegraphed yesterday. The Kotwal Paga is a large quadrangular durbar stable, the entrance to which faces the old palace. The north side consisted of a row of stables to accommodate twenty-one horses. The frontage of these stalls was built in the form of a series of brick pillars and arches, which had to support an upper storey having a somewhat massive flooring and a rubble masonry wall. This upper storey contained twenty-two rooms, used as residential quarters by the students of the Rajaram College; and access to them was gained by two staircases and a verandah on the north side facing the rear of the college building. Some of the brick arches of the stabling had been cracked for some time. In fact eighteen months ago Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, had called attention to the unsound state of the structure, and drawn up an estimate for rebuilding it in cut stone. The amount, however, was not sanctioned, so the work could not be taken in hand; and now the cost will have to be incurred, plus the value of seventeen horses that have been destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon at about a quarter to two o'clock, a crash was heard, which lasted for a few seconds; it was found that the cracked arches had given way, and the remaining arches having nothing left to support their thrust, had followed. The whole south frontage towards the stable yard, except the rooms at each end had collapsed, bringing down the floor and partition walls of the students' rooms. Fortunately the roof remained in position, as the beams and trusses were held in place by the centre wall, and the north verandah with its superimposed buttress wall. Had the roof given way the students who were in their rooms could not have escaped as they did.

Providentially, the senior college class were attending the Principal's lecture; and there were only about a dozen students in the rooms at the time. When the crash was heard, Principal Candy and the other professors with students hastened into the stable yard, and set to work to extricate the students, who in the case of all but one were only partially covered by the debris of the light single brick partition walls. Word was at once sent to summon Mr. Shannon and his assistant Mr. Tambe, who speedily brought coolies with necessary tools; and to Dr. Sinclair who brought medical necessaries and a body of prisoners to work at removing the ruins. Mr. Thakkar, District Officer, was one of the first on the scene, and energetically helped to direct the work of rescue. Two or three of the students, it appears, escaped unhurt, for as the floor gave way on the south side, and the wall fell outwards, they were simply sent sliding out into the yard. The Principal had the students' roll called, and was soon relieved to find that none were missing. Nine were conveyed to the hospital, where six were detained, suffering from contused wounds, no bones being broken. At first great fear was felt as to the fate of the grooms, it not being known how many were present in the stalls at the time. However, the Khasgi Karbhari had their master checked, and it was found that providentially only one man was inside, and he fortunately was at his horse's head at that moment; so that he escaped with some wounds. There were twenty-one horses in this stable. Four in the stalls near each end escaped; but of the others nine were killed outright, having received the full weight of the descending floor on their quarters. The rest were after great labour extricated alive, but their cases were hopeless, and they have all died, seventeen in all. H. H. the Maharaja was soon on the spot and directed the work of rescuing his unfortunate animals. There was naturally great excitement in the city and the populace were pouring into the Paga before Mr. Rustomjee and his police could arrive. However, they soon set to work to clear out the crowd and so give room for the rescuers to work.

A feeling of thankfulness prevails that no human lives were lost. Had the collapse occurred an hour later the disaster might have been fearful; for then most of the students would have been in their rooms, and all the grooms in their stalls preparing their horses for a durbar procession, which was set for three o'clock. It is to be hoped that the students will now be provided with quarters in a place more suitable than over stables, which cannot be healthy or pleasant. They should have a properly arranged boarding-house under the control of a resident master.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. A. C. VS. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

A MATCH was played between the above clubs on Saturday, the 25th instant, resulting in a win by ninety runs for the Artillery Volunteers. For the winners Sergeant W. H. Jackson, and Gunners A. Quinney, and P. W. Jackson batted well, compiling 20, 18, and 47, respectively, the latter being not out. Gunners W. H. Cole and A. Quinney did excellent service with the ball, the former taking five wickets for eleven runs (doing the hat trick), and the latter five wickets for fourteen runs. For the losers Mr. J. Barry (senior) was the only one who got into double figures. The following is the full score:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Netscher, b Quinney	7
J Barry (senr), c W H Jackson, b Cole	11
De Young, b Cole	0
Page, b Cole	0
Pitcher, c Read, b Quinney	3
Perkins, c Illsley, b Quinney	6
Rowe, c Brandon, b Quinney	4
Barry, (jnr), b Quinney	0
R Prince, b Cole	0
Reeves, b Cole	0
W Prince, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	36

B. V. A. A. C.

H S Read, c Perkins, b Netscher	9
N Catchpole, c Netscher, b De Young	0
J A Brandon, b Net cher	4
P W Jackson, not out	47
A Quinney, b Barry	18
W H Jackson, c Pitcher, b Netscher	20
W H Cole, b De Young	3
G W Claridge, run out	2
C Norman l-b-w Netscher	0
H J Illsley, c Page, b De Young	2
A C Bowack, b De Young	3
Extras	8
Total	116

ISLAM VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A match was played between the Islam and Hindu Gymkhana, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on Sunday, resulting in an easy win for Islam by 47 runs. The Hindu team was handicapped by the absence of some men of their first eleven. Nizamudin played a really good game for his 35, and Jeykar deserves credit for being the only man on the other side who showed some form against Abban's bowling, which proved quite unplayable for the rest of the Hindu batsmen. The following are the respective scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabjee, b Kothare	0
Sh Nizamudin, b Jeykar	35
Abba, c Bhotro, b Dadarkar	2
Khurshed Beg, b Kothare	5
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, b Joshi	1
Ali S Ali, b Joshi	0
Hadi C Tyabjee, b Kothare	5
Abban, b Kothare	0
Shaffi C Tyabjee, not out	8
M B Kazrani, b Kothare	3
Ismail Ahmedi, b Kothare	6
Extras	11
Total	76

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurkar, b Abban	0
Jeykar, b Abban	15
Dhotri, b Abban	0
Kirtikar, b Abban	0
Dadarkar, b Abban	2
Ram, b Abban	2
Joshi, run out	3
Bhandare, b Abban	0
Kothare, b Abban	3
Shamrao, not out	0
Ranade, b Abba	1
Extras	3
Total	29

THE total number of persons who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during the month ended July 31, this year, was 16,063, the number during the corresponding month of 1893 being 25,101 The total number of British origin was 10,445, and of these 7,298 were English, 817 Scotch, and 2,330 Irish, showing a considerable diminution in each case. The majority went to the United States. In the seven months, ended July 31 last, the total number of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants was 77,567, and in the corresponding period of the previous year 130,524

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE forthcoming durbar at Lahore will be held on the parade ground in front of the Fort as was done on previous occasions, and all the arrangements are to be carried out in a style to make the function as brilliant a success as possible. There are to be present the Maharajas of Patiala, Kapurthala, Jhind, and Nabha, Nawab of Bahawalpore, Rajas of Sirmur, Faridkot, and Mandi, and some other minor chiefs. The assemblage will be restricted, we understand, to Punjab Chiefs only.

THE North-Western Railway is again breached near Radhan, the approach to the bridge having slipped and sunk. Passengers and mails are being transhipped. The breach between Rak and Shikarpur, caused by the failure of the Begari Bund, is not likely to be restored till September.

INSTEAD of Major-General Henry Le Poer Trench, it appears to have been Major-General Frederic Chenevix Trench, C.M.G., who was found dead at Braemar. He was the second son of the late Archbishop of Dublin, and served at the siege and capture of Delhi and Lucknow, and was with Hodson's Horse in several engagements. He left the army in 1887.

THE following are the results of the Rapid Firing and Native Commissioned Officers' Revolver Matches which were fired simultaneously in the Assam District on the 16th instant:—Rapid Firing Match.—Subadar P. R. Hughes, Lakhimpur Battalion, Military Police, twenty-five points. Native Commissioned Officers' Match.—Subadar Asghar Ali Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry, Subadar Chabilal Jaisi, 44th Gurkha Rifles, and Jamadar Kabiraj Karki, 44th Gurkha Rifles, each of whom scored twenty-three points. Of the last three officers, however, Subadar Asghar Ali Khan wins the match having scored the greater number of bull's-eyes. The highest possible score in each event was thirty points.

MR. F. O'SHEA, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, has again left Rawalpindi in connection with the work of amalgamating the Kashmir Post Office, including Leh and Gilgit, with the Imperial system. Eighteen out of the sixty post offices have already been opened.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary, dated Sunday, says:—The Gohna Lake in now almost empty. It appears that the first flood water, a foot high, reached Srinagar half way between Gohna and Hurdwar, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday night. At 8 o'clock the telegraph man at Gohna could only just see the lake owing to the mist, but the dam continued to show signs of giving way. At 1 o'clock in the morning a telegram from Gohna reported a tremendous rush of water with an awful roar, but nothing could be seen. At 12-30 the flood rose at Chamauli,

and cheerful service from his skilled experts, upon whom, for a long time to come, he must be dependdent for the management of every detail of his business. But there is nothing to show that he is certain to be a successful manager. The appointment is distinctly of the job order, and as such a fair subject for public criticism.

MR. UDNY'S visit to Jellalabad, there to confer with General Ghulam Hyder, brings to a close the preliminaries connected with the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-West frontier. The two Commissioners, representing the British Government and the Amir of Kabul, respectively, will discuss various points under the Durand Agreement, and will decide what, in their opinion, is the best course to be adopted in order to carry out the actual work of demarcation. There seems to be little doubt as to the result. The marking of the frontier can best be begun from the borders of Kafiristan and Chitral, that is, in the direction of Asmar, lately a bone of contention between the Afghans and Umra Khan of Jhandol. From Asmar southwards along the hills to the east of the Kunar River the boundary pillars should be erected with as little delay as possible, so that the Chief of Jhandol and his followers may be made to understand the full force of the agreement concluded at Kabul last November. So long as the frontier is not demarcated, the tribesmen may be tempted to renew their old attacks upon the Afghan posts, in the hope of inducing the Amir to withdraw from Asmar. Umra Khan has been on his best behaviour for many months, but he is of uncertain temper, and if further delay occurs in the delimitation proceedings he may think that the agreement is a dead letter. Mr. Udny's visit to Jellalabad will soon become known to him, and if the camp of the joint Commissioners is formed early next month, and a move made up to Asmar, he will see that practical business is meant. When the demarcation has been carried to the neighbourhood of the Mohmand country, one of the most difficult pieces of work will have been concluded. As to the Mohmands themselves, their future is not yet certain; but the sections of the clan lying to the north of the Khyber should obviously come under British influence. Further negotiations may become necessary, but these can be left over until the boundaries of Afghanistan in the direction of Bajour have been absolutely fixed.

THE Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, on which the Emperor William arrived at Cowes, is quite a new vessel, having been launched at Breden, near Stettin, in June, 1892, and she was commissioned in April, 1893. She is a vessel of 4,500 tons, and is painted white, with the Black Eagle on the bows and the Hohenzollern arms on the stern. The Hohenzollern, says the *Westminster Gazette*, carries eleven officers and 317 men, 120 in the engine-room and stoke-hole, and a band of sixty, besides a number of sentinels, representing the various branches of the service. She has four launches, two cutters, two gigs, one jolly-boat, one life-boat, two torpedo-boats, two despatch-boats, two electric searchlights, and fourteen water-tight compartments, and she can accomplish twenty-two knots for five days without forced draught. The Imperial cabins are a marvel of comfort and luxury, and the state saloons are magnificently decorated and furnished, the dining-room accommodating a party of 150. There is a spacious council chamber on board.

THE attack in the House of Commons on the pension allotted to Mr. Rhys Davids from the Civil List is a curious instance, says the *Athenæum*, of the odd hostility to learning that prevails in England. Abroad, a man of Mr. Rhys Davids' eminence would have long ago obtained a professorship paid by the State, and if he were a Frenchman he would wear a red ribbon, and if he were a German he would be adorned with an eagle or a lion of some colour or other, and be a Hofrath or something of the kind, and would be considered to add to the glory of his country. Here he has been allowed to work on till his fiftieth year without the smallest recognition from the Government, and to spend his private means on his studies, and when at length Lord Rosebery grants him £200 a year, this trifling endowment of research is denounced as a job! Referring to Mr. Bartley's speech on the subject, the *Speaker* says he uttered a fallacy which one would have thought had long ago been exposed. He declared that the Royal bounty ought only to be given to those who are past work, and never to men who are still capable of working for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their labours. This odd notion was long ago disposed of. It was raised more than fifty years since, when the late Sir Robert Peel had to choose between two rival claimants for a pension. One of these was Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the playwright, who was old, infirm, and needy. The other was a young poet whose name was just beginning to be heard in the outer courts of literature—Alfred Tennyson, to wit. There were some who insisted that Knowles should have the pension because he needed it. There were others who claimed it for Tennyson, on the ground that if given to the younger man it would enable him to devote himself to the continued pursuit of his poetic labours. These latter prevailed. It was Tennyson, not Sheridan Knowles, who got the pension, and, thanks to that wise act on the part of Sir Robert Peel, the literature of England has been enriched by some imperishable treasures.

IT is always pleasant to be able to chronicle a fact which testifies to the sympathetic interest taken by members of the Royal Family in the welfare of individuals. Some little time ago, says the *World*, the Duke of York was presenting the prizes on board a training-ship, and was much shocked to hear that one of the prize-winners, on the morning of the day when he should have received his prize from his Royal Highness, had lost his life while cleaning a window. This made such an impression on the Duke that, during his recent visit to the Aberdeen Agricultural show, he made a special inspection of the National Accident Prevention Window, which makes such accidents impossible, and informed the delighted patentee, Mr. W. Youlten, that he would have it applied to his own residences. As it is stated that more people are annually killed through outside window-cleaning than through railway accidents, the Duke may be congratulated on giving the weight of his approval and adoption to an invention that would put a stop to such accidents altogether.

IT is understood that the marriage of Lady Margaret Grosvenor and Prince Adolphus of Teck will take place in the magnificent private chapel at Eaton Hall about November next. The Duke and Duchess of York are to be present at the wedding, and it is probable that the honeymoon will be spent at Halkyn Castle, the seat of the Duke of Westminster in Flintshire, which is within a drive of Eaton. A *Westminster* correspondent writes:—A great deal of nonsense has been printed about the engagement of Prince Adolphus of Teck and Lady Margaret Grosvenor, which is absurdly described as "an alliance between high rank and great wealth." In the matter of "high rank" a daughter of the Duke of Westminster and the granddaughter of a Duke of Sutherland can have nothing to gain. The statement that the Duke of Westminster will settle "at least half-a-million" on his daughter is a preposterous exaggeration. The highest amount which has been mentioned for Lady Margaret's dot by responsible persons is £100,000. Prince Adolphus will not "inherit a large fortune" from his mother, who has nothing to leave, and the money, which was bequeathed to her for life by the late Duchess of Cambridge, is settled on her three sons.

IT will have been after a tedious and wearisome journey that the Princess of Wales arrived at St. Petersburg. The monotony of the route from the frontier-station Eydtkuhnen-Virbolova to Petersburg, with its sterile plains, dead-looking lakes, and vast pine-forests is very marked. This monotony, says the *Westminster*, is only broken here and there by a quaint-looking Polish village in which, at this time of the year, the low houses are altogether swamped in masses of uncannily tall dahlias, hollyhocks, and sunflowers. Fortunately, the Princess has her "special district train," from Warsaw, otherwise the Royal party might experience some of the minor trials of travel even in the most western part of Russia. For the ordinary train from the frontier to Petersburg has a knack of playfully stopping here, there, and everywhere on the line to allow some old Russian dignitary who happens to have his summer-datcha in the regions, to descend by a private and special ladder outside his back-garden gate.

WAZIRISTAN.

As Waziristan affairs are likely to claim a large share of public attention within the next few months, it may not be out of place to note the position of affairs in that "frontier Switzerland." The Waziris, like other tribesmen along our border, enjoy a patriarchal form of government, under which the liberty of the individual is very great. Councils of *maliks* or elders control to a certain extent all tribal action, but they cannot keep in check the more lawless members of this or that clan. The Punjab Government have had distinctly friendly relations with the *maliks* as a body for the past two years. The elders have willingly come into Tank when summoned to meet in *Jirgah* there, and they have shown themselves singularly amenable to reason. When the tale of outrages committed by men for whom they are nominally responsible has been totalled up, they have done their best to make reparation; and the unusal spectacle has been witnessed of the surrender of tribesmen charged with offences against the Government. This has been contrary to all the traditions of the borderland, and it seemed a good sign as proving that Waziristan might be got in hand without forcible constraint. But fresh outrages followed each sitting of the *Jirgah*—protests, as it were, against the arrangements made at Tank. The malcontents may have had a malicious pleasure in thus bringing discredit upon their headmen, in revenge for the surrender of some one of their number. Had they rested here, the situation would not have been more serious than it has been for months past: the Government could have afforded to wait until they could close round Waziristan under the Treaty with the Amir of Kabul and bring such pressure to bear as would overawe the offenders. But, unfortunately, a fresh development has taken place. The more daring spirits among the Mahsuds have adopted coercion of a bloody kind against their own headmen. The murder of these *maliks* whose opinions had great weight in the Tank *Jirgahs*, is a distinct attempt at terrorism, and the effect produced may give rise to grave trouble. The surviving headmen are between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand their own clansmen, or a section of them at least threaten their lives if they continue their policy of surrender; on the other stands the Punjab Government warning them of their responsibility as tribal chiefs. If they obey a further summons to appear at Tank, they may have their throats cut on their return home: if they refuse to attend, their country may be overrun by an expeditionary force from India. Now, as no complaint of bad faith has been made against the Waziri *Jirgah* as a body, one plain duty devolves upon the Government of India as the final arbiter of the fate of tribal communities along the north-west frontier. Such a display of force must be made this autumn in the neighbourhood of Waziristan as will ensure the authority of the *maliks* being respected, that is if they still remain firm in their friendly professions. It may even be necessary to move troops into the Mahsud country itself to punish certain villages which have an evil reputation, though an expedition on a large scale may not be required, as there are no signs of a widespread tribal combination to defy the Indian Government. The main difficulty now is to discover what sections of the Mahsuds have taken up a hostile attitude. The raiding parties who venture into the Gomul Pass and even further south are composed of a few score men only, thieves and murderers who have little to lose. Have they many sympathisers behind them? We do not believe they have, but lawlessness is very infectious among the border clans, and one can never calculate how far it will extend if it goes unchecked too long. The programme for bringing the Waziris to order is based upon the delimitation operations, under the Kabul Treaty. A force of 2,500 men, as escort of our Demarcation Commission, will move into Spin or Wana on the south-western edge of the Mahsud country, while a brigade will be held in readiness to reinforce this escort if it is threatened with attack. The delimitation operations will be carried out absolutely in rear of Waziristan, so that the tribesmen will see a force actually moving between them and Afghan territory. If before this movement takes place a portion of the Mahsuds are foolish enough to court punishment, they should promptly receive it. The troops could march in from Spin instead of by the old routes from the Indus valley. This would demoralise the malcontents, who apparently have not yet realised that their line of retreat is likely to be cut off for all time. If their *maliks* can prove to them that Waziristan lies at the mercy of any expeditionary force, the extension of British influence over the whole tribe will follow as a matter of course within a short period. The Waziri nettle has been responsible for a good deal of irritation within the last year or two: it should be grasped firmly now and plucked up by the roots.—*Pioneer.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

DURING the past week the Bay current has been very steady and has given satisfactory rain over nearly the whole of Nothern India. The Bombay current was stronger than usual a week ago, but has gradually fallen off and is now from twenty to forty per cent. below its normal August intensity at west coast stations. The influence of both currents, however, still extends to Upper Sind and the Punjab frontier to a greater extent than usual, as cloud is considerably greater and the air ten to twenty per cent. damper than usual in the Punjab and at Quetta and Jacobabad in consequence of the prevalence of fairly steady currents during the week. General and well distributed rain has been received over the greater part of India. There has been a slight tendency to heavy rain at local centres, as, for example, Mooltan in the Punjab and Benares in the N.-W. P., both of which have had heavy local downpours. Assam has had favourable rain, more especially the Brahmaputra valley, where it, however, continues in moderate defect. Bengal and North Behar have had the normal fall of the week. The rainfall of the season now averages about twenty-five per cent. in defect in North Behar, and the deficiency is greatest in districts represented by Durbhanga, but is probably not serious now. South Behar obtained an average of four inches during the week, about an inch above the normal fall. The N.-W. P. received an inch more than the usual amount of the week, and the monsoon rainfall to date averages nearly seven inches, or fifteen per cent. above normal. Punjab, Rajputana and Central India have had on the whole very favourable rain during the week. Rajputana obtained an average of three inches, or one inch more than usual. Central India had an average fall during the week of five inches, and the Punjab two inches. The Bombay coast districts, Bombay, the Deccan and the Central Provinces received their usual amount, and Berar slightly less. The rainfall in Hyderabad and Madras has been light, and very irregularly distributed; some stations as Salem and Cuddapah receiving good rain, whilst Hyderabad and Tinnevelly have had practically or absolutely nil. The chief feature of the rainfall of the week has been the favourable precipitation in Rajputana and Central India, and to a less extent in the Punjab.

A RECENT CASE.

SAID W—"I must hold to this,
The man who dares to ask a kiss
And doesn't get it
Must be a lout,
And so to show the people down below
How straight we are,
We'll kick him out.
For since the day I came to Ooty
—Where pleasure we combine with duty—
And dressed as Devil, freed from care,
I frisked with Angels, light and fair,
So bad a case I've never heard.
His punishment? We'll have him out."
And G——and B——with looks devout
In this concurred.—*Pioneer.*

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN HENRY ORR, C.B., M.D., honorary surgeon to the Queen, has just died at Southbourne-on-Sea, at the age of eighty. The deceased gentleman passed a large portion of his life in India, entering the Medical Department of the Madras Army in 1837. From 1842 to 1862 he was employed in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad; he served in the Malwa Campaign of 1857, under Brigadier-General Sir C. Stewart, and in the Central India Campaign of the following year under General Sir Hugh Rose. From 1863 to 1865 he was Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with the Nagpore Force, was appointed honorary surgeon to the Queen in 1868, and retired in 1871 as Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Madras Medical Establishment. He was created a C.B. in 1858.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LORD SALISBURY ON SCIENTIFIC ENIGMAS.

A SURVEY OF OUR IGNORANCE.

LORD SALISBURY, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, delivered the presidential address, on August 8, at the opening meeting of the sixty-fourth annual Congress of the British Association, held in the Sheldonian Theatre, and attended by a large and distinguished company. The address, which, in the words of Lord Kelvin, "opens up a vast region of science and thought," fills the best part of four columns in each of the morning papers. His lordship read his speech in his Chancellor's robe. After dealing with science in the Middle Ages, Lord Salisbury traced its progress up to the last time the Association met at Oxford, four-and-thirty years ago. He then proceeded (observing that his address would be a survey of our ignorance) to draw attention to the condition in which we stand towards three or four of the most important physical questions which it has been the effort of the last century to solve. He continued:—

Of the scientific enigmas which still, at the end of the nineteenth century, defy solution, the nature and origin of what are called the elements is the most notable. We cannot conceive, on any possible doctrine of cosmogony, how these sixty-five elements came into existence. A third of them form the substance of this planet. Another third are useful, but somewhat rare. The remaining third are curiosities scattered haphazard, but very scantily, over the globe with no apparent function but to provide occupation for the collector and the chemist. Some of them are so like each other that only a chemist can tell them apart; others differ immensurably from each other in every conceivable particular. When the immortal discovery of Dalton established that the atoms of each of these elements have a special weight of their own, and that consequently they combine in fixed ponderable proportions from which they never depart, it renewed the hope that some common origin of the element was in sight. The theory was advanced that all these weights were multiples of the weight of hydrogen—in other words, that each elementary atom was only a greater or a smaller number of hydrogen atoms compacted by some strange machinery into one. But the reply of the laboratories has always been clear and certain—that there is not in the facts the faintest foundation for such a theory.

Turning to Prof. Mendeloff's discovery, Lord Salisbury said:—

It was a strange discovery—strangest of all in its manifest defects. For in the plan of his families there were blanks left; places not filled up because the properly constituted elements required according to his theory had not been found to fill them. For the moment their absence seemed a weakness in the Professor's idea, and gave an arbitrary aspect to his scheme. But the weakness was turned into strength when, to the astonishment of the scientific world, three of the elements which were missing made their appearance in answer to his call. He had described beforehand the qualities they ought to have; and gallium, germanium, and scandium, when they were discovered shortly after the publication of his theory, were found to be duly clothed with the qualities he required in each. . . . The upshot is that all these successive triumphs of research—Dalton's, Kirchhoff's, Mendeloff's—greatly as they have added to our store of knowledge, have gone but little way to solve the problems which the elementary atoms have for centuries presented to mankind.

After dealing with the mystery of the ether, and observing that of this all-pervading entity we know absolutely nothing except the one fact that it can be made to undulate, Lord Salisbury continued:—

I have selected the elementary atoms and the ether as two instances of the obscurity that still hangs over problems which the highest scientific intellects have been investigating for several generations. A more striking, but more obvious, instance still is life—animal and vegetable life—the action of an unknown force on ordinary matter. What is the mysterious impulse which is able to strike across the ordinary laws of matter, and twist them for a moment from their path? Some people demur to the use of the term "vital force" to designate this impulse. In their view the existence of such a force is negatived by the fact that chemists have been able by cunning substitutions to produce artificially the peculiar compounds which in nature are only found in organisms that are or have been living. These compounds are produced by some living organisms in the performance of the ordered series of functions proper to its brief career. To counterfeit them—as has been done in numerous cases—does not enable us to do what the vital force alone can effect—to bring the organism itself into existence, and to cause it to run its appointed course of change. This is the unknown force which continues to defy, not only our imitation, but our scrutiny.

Turning to the Darwinian theory, Lord Salisbury criticised Darwin's various contentions, but pointed out that, notwithstanding all the controversy of years, the deepest obscurity still hangs over the origin of the infinite variety of life. He then went on to refer to the objections to the theory. He first of all spoke of Lord Kelvin's argument, saying:—

Lord Kelvin limited the period of organic life upon the earth to a hundred million years, and Prof. Tait in a still more penurious spirit cut that hundred down to ten. But on the other side of the account stand the claims of the geologists and the biologists. If we think of that vast distance over which Darwin conducts us from the jelly-fish lying on the primaval beach to man as we know him now; if we reflect that the prodigious change requisite to transform one into the other is made up of a chain of generations, and if we further reflect that these successive changes are so minute that in the course of our historical period—say three thousand years—this progressive variation has not advanced by a single step perceptible to our eyes, in respect to may or the animals and plants with which man is familiar, we shall admit that for a chain of change so vast the biologists are making no extravagant claim when they demand at least many hundred million years for the accomplishment of the stupendous process. Of course, if the mathematicians are right, the biologists cannot have what they demand. If, for the purposes of their theory, organic life must have existed on the globe more than a hundred million years ago, it must, under the temperature then prevailing, have existed in a state of vapour. The jelly-fish would have been dissipated in steam long before he had had a chance of displaying the advantageous variation which was to make him the ancestor of the human race. I will not get myself into the line of fire by intervening in such a controversy. But until it is adjusted the laity may be excused for returning a verdict of "Not proven" upon the wide issue the Darwinian school has raised.

In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said:—"Overpowering strong proofs of intelligent and benevolent design lie around us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing to us through Nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living things depend on one everlasting Creator and Ruler."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 25, compared with the Statement of August 18, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	August 18. Rs.	August 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,03,000	47,03,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,22,745	61,88,143
Do. do. at Branches	41,84,424	44,19,690
Other Deposits	3,12,15,032	3,22,53 642
Post Bills	6,492	5,224
Cash Credits, undrawn	22,61,218	23,10,053
Rs.	5,33,89 911	5,98,77,452
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,61,844	94,86,157
Cash Credits on do. do.	46,22,568	44,65,977
Loans do. do. do.	99,14,165	90,82,633
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,21,262	81,24,196
Dead Stock Rs. 6,80,631		
Applied in reduction " 2,89,000	3,95,631	3,91,631
tampe, &c.	21,201	24,215
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	8,80.271	11 32.736
Cash and Currency Notes	2,73 69.969	2,71,65,997
Rs.	5,88,39,911	5,98,77,452

THE death is announced of Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippisley, who served with distinction in the China War. He was midshipman of the Commodore's galley at the destruction of the Fatshan flotilla of war junks in June, 1857, and was slightly wounded by a spear at the taking of the Fatshan Fort. He was present at the action with the Mandarin fleet at Escape Creek and at the siege and capture of Canton (after which he received the China medal, with the Fatshan and Canton clasp), and as flag-lieutenant to Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. E. Elliot in the Bombay when she was burned at sea in December, 1864. Admiral Hippisley commanded the Plover in the West Indies, and the Hornet and the Cleopatra on the China Station. He received the thanks of the Foreign Office for services rendered in connection with Sir Henry Parkes' mission to the King of Corea, and was also thanked by the Italian Admiralty for co-operation with Captain Accinni, senior naval officer at Shanghai, during the French operations in North China.

THE TROUBLE OF LIFE.

A NEW WAY TO AN OLD CONCLUSION.

I DO not know whether this will awaken a sympathetic irritation in, say, fifty per cent. of its readers, or whether my experience is unique and my testimony simply curious. At any rate, it is as true as I can make it Whether this is a mere mood, and a certain flagrant exhilaration my true attitude towards things, or this is my true attitude and the exuberant phase a lapse from it, I cannot say. Probably it does matter. The thing is that I find life an extremely troublesome affair. I do not want to make any railing accusations against life; it is—to my taste—neither very sad nor very horrible. At times it is distinctly amusing. Indeed, I know nothing in the same line that can quitecompare with it. But there is a difference between general appreciation and uncritical acceptance. At times I find life an unendurable bother.

The kind of thing that I object to is, as a good example, all the

TROUBLESOME THINGS

one has to do every morning in getting up. There is washing. This an age of personal journalism, and I will frankly confess that if it were not for Euphemia I dont't think I should wash at all. There is a lot of, humbug about washing. Vulgar people, not only profess a passion for the practice, but a physical horror of being unwashed. It is a sort of cant. I can understand a sponge bath being a novelty the first time, and exhilarating the second and third. But day after day, week after week, month after month, and nothing to show at the end of it all! Then there is shaving. I have to get shaved because Euphemia hates me with a blue jowl, and I will admit I hate myself. Yet if I were left alone I do not think my personal taste would effect my decision; I will say that for myself. Either I hack about with a blunt razor—my razors are always blunt—until I am a kind of Whitechapel horror, and with hair in tufts upon my chin like the top of a Boojeman's head, or else I have to spend all the morning being dabbed about face by a barber with damp hands. In either case it is a repulsive thing to have eating into one's time when one might be living, and I have calculated that all the hair I have lost in this way put end to end would reach to Berlin. All that vital energy thrown away? However, "Thorns and bristles shall it bring forth to thee." I suppose it is part of the primal curse, and I try to stand it like a man. But it's a bother all the same. Then after shaving comes the

HUNT FOR THE COLLAR-STUD.

Of all idiotic inventions the modern collar is the worst. A man who has to write things for such a public as the *Pall Mall Gazette* possesses, cannot think overnight of where he puts his collar-stud; he has to keep his mind at a high level and full of great thoughts which would be easy enough, only they have to be new great thoughts, and that is where the rub comes. Consequently, he walks about the bedroom, thinking hard, and dropping things about; here a vest and there a collar, and sowing a bitter harvest against the morning. Or he sits on the edge of the bed jerking his garments this way and that. "I shot a slipper in the air," as the poet sings, and in the morning it turns up in the most impossible quarters, and where you least expect it. And talking of going to bed, before Euphemia took the responsibility over, I was always forgetting to wind my watch. Then after getting up there is

BREAKFAST.

Autolycus may find heaven there, but I am differently constituted. There is, first of all, the stuff that has to be eaten somehow. Then, there is the paper. Unless it is the face of a fashionable beauty, I know of nothing more absolutely uninteresting than a morning paper. You always expect to find something in it, and never do. It wastes half my morning sometimes, going over and over the thing, and trying to find out why they publish it. If I edited a daily I think I should do like my father does when he writes to me: "Things much the same," he writes; "the usual fussing about the curate's red socks"—a long letter form him. The rest margin. And, by-the-bye, there are letters every morning at breakfast too! Now, I don't grumble at letters; you can read them instead of getting on with your breakfast. They are entertaining in a way, and you can tear them up at the end, and so far they are better than people who come to see you. Usually, too, you need not make a reply. But sometimes Euphemia gets hold of some still untorn, and says in her dictatorial way that they *have* to be answered—insists—says I *must*. Yet she knows that nothing fills me with a livelier horror than having to answer letters. It paralyzes me. I waste whole days sometimes mourning over the time that I shall have to throw away presently answering some needless impertinence, requests for me to return books lent to me, reminders from the Royal Society that my subscription is overdue, proposals for me to renew my ticket at the stores—Euphemia's business really—invitations for me to go and abase myself before impertinent distinguished people—all kinds of bothering things. And speaking of letters and invitations brings me round to

FRIENDS.

I dislike most people—in London they get in one's way in the street and till up railway carriages, and in the country they stare at you—but I hate my friends. Yet Euphemia says I must "keep up" my friends. They would be all very well if they were really true friends and respected my feelings and left me alone, just to sit quiet. But they come wearing shiny clothes, and mop and mow at me and expect me to answer their gibberings. Polite conversation always appears to me to be a wicked perversion of the blessed gift of speech which, I take it, was given us to season our lives rather than to make them insipid. New friends are the worst in this respect. With old friends one is more at home; you give them something to eat or drink, or look at, or something—whatever they seem to want—and just turn round and go on smoking quietly. But every now and then Euphemia or Destiny inflicts a new human being upon me. I don't mean a baby, though the sentence has got that turn somehow, but an introduction; and the wretched thing, all angles and offence, keeps bobbing about me and discovering new ways of worrying me, trying, I believe, to find out what topics interest me, though the fact is no topics interest me. Once or twice, of course, I have met human beings, I think, I could have got on with very well after a time; but in this mood, at least, I doubt if any human being is quite worth the bother of a new acquaintance. These are just sample bothers—shaving, washing, answering letters, talking to people. I could specify

HUNDREDS MORE.

Indeed, in my sadder moments it seems to me life is all compact of bothers. There are the details of business—knowing the date approximately (an incessant anxiety) and the time of day. Why not have one date and have done with it? Then having to buy things. Euphemia does most of this, it is true, but she draws the line at my hosiery and tailoring. Then doing up parcels and finding pieces of string or envelopes or stamps—which Euphemia might very well manage for me. Then finding your way back after a quiet, thoughtful walk. Then having to get matches for your pipe. I sometimes dream of a better world, where pipe, pouch, and matches all keep together instead of being mutually negatory. But Euphemia is always putting anything into some hiding hole or other, which she calls its "place." Trivial things in their way, you may say, yet each levying so much toll on my brain and nervous system, and demanding incessant vigilance and activity. I calculated once that I wasted a masterpiece upon these mountainous little things about every three months of my life. Can I help thinking of them, then, and asking why I suffer thus? And can I avoid seeing at last how it is they hang together? For there is still

ONE OTHER BOTHER.

A kind of *bother botherum*, to tell of, though I hesitate at the telling. It brings this rabble herd of worries into line and makes them formidable; it is, so to speak, the Bother Commander-in-Chief. Well! Euphemia. I simply worship the ground she treads upon, mind, but at the same time the truth is the truth. Euphemia is a bother. She is a brave little woman and helps me in every conceivable way. But I wish she wouldn't. It is so obviously all her doing. She makes me get up of a morning—I wouldn't stand as much from anybody else—and keeps a sharp eye on my chin and collar. If it were not for her I could sit about always with no collar or tie on in that old jacket she gave to the tramp and just smoke and grow a beard, and let all the bothers slide. I would never wash, never shave, never answer any letters, never go to see any friends, never do any work—except, perhaps, an insulting postcard to an editor now and again. I would just sit about. Sometimes I think this may be

PECULIAR IN ME.

At others I fancy I am given voice to the secret feeling of the entire male sex. I suspect, then, that we would all do as the Gold Coast nigger does or the South Sea islander—take our things off and lie about comfortable, if only someone had the courage to begin. It is these women—all love and reverence to Euphemia, notwithstanding—who make us work and bother us with things. They keep us decent, and remind us we have a position to support. And really, after all, this is not my original invention! There is the third obapter of Genesis, for instance. And then who has not read Carlyle's gloating over a certain historical suit of leather? It gives me a queer thrill of envy, that Quaker Fox and his suit of leather. Conceive it, if you can! One would never have to quail under the cold scrutiny of a tailor any more. Thoreau, too, come to think of it, was, by way of being a prophet, a pioneer in this Emancdition of Man from Bothery. Then the silent gentry who brew our Chartreuse; what are they in retirement for? Looking back into history, with the glow of discovery in my eyes, I find records of wise men—everyone acknowledged they were wise men—who lived apart. In every age the same associate of

SOLITUDE, SILENCE, AND WISDOM.

The holy hermits! I grant it they professed to flee wickedness and seek after righteousness, but now my impression is they fled bothers. We all know they had an intense aversion to any savour of domesticity, and they never shaved, washed, dined, had new clothes, nor did any of those things. Holiness, indeed! They were *viveurs*. Indeed, now I think of it, I have had thoughts myself of going out into Trafalgar-square and starting a new Thebaid. With a stone Stylites. If it were not for the fuss Euphemia would make I certainly should. But I know she would come and worry me worse than St. Anthony was worried until I put them all on again, and that keeps me from the attempt.

I am curious whether mine is the common experience. I fancy, after all, I am only seeing in a clearer way, putting into modern phrase, so to speak, an observation old as the Pentateuch. And looking up I read upon a little almanac with which Euphemia has cheered my desk—

"The world was sad" (sweet sadness!)
"The garden was a wild" (a picturesque wild)
"And man the hermit" (he made no complaint)
"Till the woman smiled."—CAMPBELL.

[And very shortly after he had, as you know, all that bother about the millinery.]—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

YACHT RACING AT COWES.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE BRITANNIA.

IN none of the races sailed by the Britannia and Vigilant has either gained such a perfect victory as that won by the Britannia in the sailing of August 9 for the West Cowes Town Plate, under the direction of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The early day gave promise of good sport, for there was a firm westerly wind, just the kind for Solent matches, bright sunshine, and though a few rain clouds passed over, the cheering weather held good until the racing was over. The Town prize attracted six entries: Corsair, cutter, 40, Mr. F. W. C. Phopham; Britannia, cutter, 153, Commodore the Prince of Wales; Meteor, cutter, 116, the German Emperor; Satanita, cutter, 166, Mr. A. D. Clark; Vigilant, cutter, 165, Mr. G. Gould; Namara, yawl, 50, Mr. W. B. Paget; Carina, cutter, 40, Admiral Montagu. The Vigilant was required to allow Satanita 20 seconds Britannia 2 minutes and 4 seconds, Meteor 8 minutes and 5 seconds, and Corsair 34 seconds. The Satanita had gone to Southampton, and is bending her spars preparatory to lying up. The German Emperor, after seeing how impotent his Meteor—once famous as the champion Thistle—would be in competition with the two international cracks, has resolved, it is said, not to race her again in any big event, and probably he will have a racer built by next year on more modern lines. The Corsair, Namara, and Carina were also absent at the start, and the race was left to the Britannia and Vigilant. And a grand race they had, with plenty of tests for the various qualities of the yachts; steady strong wind for running, and enough headers to give the vessels a chance to show what they can do in a dead beat, as well as in reaching and running. It was a fair all round race, the finest one probably ever witnessed on the Solent. The start was made to the westward at 10-30, and both yachts passed the mark side by side with not ten seconds' difference, but the Britannia, the Prince of Wales sailing with her, had the best berth, being on the Vigilant's wearher. Both were carrying topsails and jib and foresails. After a short tack to clear the roads they went about for a starboard reach into Gurnard Bay. By this time Britannia had run away from her companion and had a lead clearly in hand and when she went about on the port tack she was increasing the lead nearly every moment. In this order they rounded Lepe Buoy—Britannia, 10h. 54m. 25s.; Vigilant, 10h. 56m. 5s. It was a sight to see the Vigilant swing round the mark as if on a pivot, her sails heeling over as if she was going to the bottom. Both sent out spinnakers on the port hand for the run back, and as they recrossed the imaginary starting and finishing line towards the west they were again timed thus—Britannia, 11h. 4m. 37s.; Vigilant, 11h. 5m. 55s. In this order they tore away towards Ryde, on the peir of which a great crowd of interested spectators were awaiting their arrival. Both vessels were behaving splendidly as they passed the pier rushing along before a driving and steady wind. Spinnakers had been taken in before Osborne Bay was left, but tried again when off the pier, where their times were—Britannia, 11h. 28m. 30s.; Vigilant, 11h. 29m. 20s. Spinnakers were again housed off Apley, eastward of Ryde, and the boards kept free until the Warner was reached, the pair rounding in this order—Britannia, 11h. 49m. 20s.; Viligant, 11h. 50m. It will be seen that the Britannia had lost to her opponent in the long run of 13 miles; but running before an aft wind is not regarded as among the superior qualities of a good sailing ship. The boat that can work through the wind as well as run before it is the boat to win; and the Britannia while she is good at running, is better even than the Vigilant in working up to windward. It would perhaps be impossible to have a better test than was afforded by yesterday's match, and the winner of the race may safely be set down as in all points the better sailing craft of the two—such, at least, is the readily expressed opinion of experts. Reaching back to Ryde, the Britannia did some splendid work, and began to increase her lead again, having quite a minute to the good when she passed the head of the pier. The Britannia had a good hold of the wind, sailing as close to it as possible, and making a long reach towards Cowes on going through the roads. Completing the first circuit of the course, the Britannia had put over another minute to her account, thus: Britannia, 12h. 57m. 22s.; Vigilant 1h. 2s. Two or three short tacks took them dow, to Lepe again, where they rounded the mark in this order: Britannia, 1h. 19m. 30s; Vigilant, 1h 23m. 25ss Spinnakers were again boomed out on the starboard. side. Even yet there was on easy slack ebb tide to ride upon, and the pace they made was amazing. The Vigilant had a slight mishap with her spinnaker sheet, the tack apparently giving way, but the matter was soon remedied, and she did not suffer much from it, as shown in the next timings which where taken off the Squadron Castle as they ran before the wind to the eastward. Their relative timings at this point were—Britannia, 1h. 50m. 30s.; Vigilant, 1h. 54m. 50s. By the time Ryde was again passed, Vigilant had begun to reduce the Britannia's score, as will be seen from the following: Britannia, 2h. 39m. 30s.; Vigilant, 2h. 43m. One or two long reaches brought the yachts home; and, after a long board on the port hand from Osborne Bay, a short tack was made to clear the winning flag, and the battery gun announced the conclusion of the grandest race of the season, and a fine victory for the Britannia. She won on even sailing by 2m. 15s. which, added to her time allowance of 2m. 4s. gives her a clear victory of 4m. 19s. on a coarse of fifty miles' with true wind and no fluks from beginning to end.

The times taken at the finish were:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	3 19 10
Vigilant	3 21 25

There was much cheering afloat and ashore when the Britannia crossed the winning line.

IT is believed, says *Truth*, that a marriage will take place, next year, between Princess Alexandra of Coburg, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, and the Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who inherited the vast estates and half of the immense fortune of his mother, the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovna, who died at St. Petersburg a few months ago. Duke George was born in June, 1859, and Princess Alexandra will celebrate her sixteenth birthday on September 1.

AN effort is being made, it would appear, by the new Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer, Senor Amos Salvador, to put the finances of his country in order. Hitherto, owing to the absurd system of deliberately over-estimating revenue for the purpose of balancing accounts on paper, there has been a constant deficit for many years past, resulting in a large floating debt. The total of the deficits in the last forty years amounts to over 28 millions sterling. Sir George Bonham is of opinion, however, that pessimist views of Spanish finance are not warranted, seeing that the revenue of the country shows remarkable elasticity. The floating debt the Minister proposes to pay off by a loan to be contracted on the security of the tobacco monopoly. Lotteries are still an important source of revenue in Spain, bringing as they do over two and three-quarters sterling. Among the ancient taxes still existing is the Cruzado, which was originally imposed on account of the Crusades. This tax is now administered by the Archbishop of Toledo as an ecclesiastical revenue, a fixed sum being paid to the State, and the balance being applied to the repair of churches and other ecclesiastical purposes.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

FRENCH SECRET SERVICE.

A CORRES

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Maxim's flying machine, which actually flew for a little way in the sense of leaving the ground, with three persons on board, on July 31st, is an aeroplane 1,800 square feet in surface, with a width of 50 feet, brought up to 125 feet by two sails at the sides. Other sails on steel and wood frames are added to increase its buoyancy; and on a deck beneath the aeroplane is a gasoline boiler, weighing only 1,800 lbs., which yields 300 horse-power. Two compound engines driving a pair of aerial screws 17ft. 6in. in diameter, and revolving at a speed of 400 turns a minute, are placed on a framework over the boilers. The machine is a prodigy of invention, and Mr. Maxim has worked wonders in four years; but, of course, it can hardly be said to have left its mother's leading strings, the timber guides, though it broke them on July 31st. It must "creep before it gangs, and we hope to see a more daring exhibition of its powers than any yet made.

The principle of the aeroplane has been well worked out theoretically by Professor Langley, of Washington, U.S., who is also engaged in producing a flying machine, but has not reached to the point of a trial trip. Models have been made which fly; and Herr Lilienthal has taken flights of several hundred feet through the air with expanded wings. Mr. Maxim, however, seems to be ahead of everybody, and is working at the problem in a most determined manner. The principal of the kite is in high favour just now, and as Mr. W. Davis has shown by experiment a seven-foot kite of alpaca of stellar shape, weighing only 6lbs., can drag tons along a level road, or carry a hawser weighing a ton from a tug to a vessel in distress. This fact, which is likely to prove serviceable in saving life, will give some idea of the buoyant power of a large aeroplane gliding through the air, which, of course, bears it up like the wind bearing on a kite. We are still a measurable distance from free, untrammelled, and above all, safe flight by steam, but a great advance has been made by Mr. Maxim.

Professor McAdie states that an average thundercloud contains about 300 horse-power of electric energy. A flash of lightning a quarter of a mile long practically means an electromotive force of millions of volts. A flash occurs when the electrical strain on the air is 1·37 pounds per square foot, so that the total electric energy in a cubic mile of the strained air just on the point of flashing is about 70 million foot-tons, that is to say, the energy required to raise a ton 70 million feet high. In these days of 'transformers' and 'home-made' lightning, Mr. McAdie, as others have done before him, asks whether we can use this immense store of electricity in the higher atmosphere. It might be brought down by a modification of Franklin's kite. Professor Trowbridge shows that a discharge keeps in the same path for 300·1000 part of a second, and imagines that a 'step-down' transformer might be able to render it fit for the service of man.

The 'Memoirs pour Servir' of Baron de Meneval, recently published, give an account of Napoleon's personal appearance which it were well if other biographers would copy from. How little we know of Shakespeare's outer man, for instance, though Ben Jonson could have told us well enough. Indeed, he lost an excellent opportunity in telling us nothing about Shakespeare by a generality or two in connection with his own criticism of Shakespeare's poetry. He himself is chiefly interesting to us from his connection with Shakespeare, and would have been forgotten but for that, just as Boswell and Eckermann would have been forgotten if they had not left us their records of Johnson and Goethe. Either Ben Jonson thought too highly of self, or he had no idea of the greatness of Shakespeare, else we should not remain in doubt as the authorship of the plays, the accuracy of the portraits, and so on. In an age of anthropological science like the present, we begin to feel the lack of precise data as to the persons of great men who lived long ago. Modern journalism is helping science in this particular; but even now history and biography concern themselves too little with the personal appearance of their heroes. To our mind, to any scientific mind, a biography cannot be regarded as complete if it leaves out a good description of the man; and even our 'Dictionary of National Biography' admirable as it is in some respects, is wanting in this, and also in the lack of portraits, if not other illustrations.

"Napoleon was about 5ft. 2in. high, and well-built, though the bust was rather long. His head was big, and his skull largely developed. (How the anthropologists would like to know his true 'cephalic index' to see whether this greatest of great men, according to Lord Wolseley, was long or round-headed in order to help their theories as to which is the more intellectual type!) His neck was short, and his shoulders broad. The size of his chest bespoke a robust constitution, less robust, however, than his mind. His legs were well-shaped, his foot small and well-formed. His hand, of which he was rather proud, was plump and delicate with tapering fingers. His forehead was high and broad, his eyes grey, penetrating, and wonderfully mobile; his nose was straight and well-shaped. His teeth were fairly good and his mouth perfectly modelled, the upper lip being slightly drawn down towards the corners of the mouth, and the chin slightly prominent. His skin was smooth and his complexion pale, but of a pallor which betokened a good circulation. His very fine chestnut hair, which until the time of the expedition to Egypt he had worn long, cut square and covering his ears, was clipped short. His hair was thin on the upper part of the head, and left bare his forehead, the seat of such lofty thoughts. The shape of his face and the ensemble of his features were remarkably regular. In one word, his head and his bust were in no way inferior in nobility and dignity to the most beautiful bust which antiquity has bequeathed to us.' If we may judge from his marble bust, Napoleon's head was long rather than broad, probably between the two types, and similar to the type of a Greek statue of the best period. In fact, Napoleon was probably a survival of the old Hellenic type which has given so many great men and heroes to the world.

At a recent meeting of the Societe Francaise de Physique, M. Hurmuzescu exhibited specimens of a new artificial insulator of electricity, which he calls 'dielectrine.' It is harder and less fusible than paraffin wax, which is so much used, and less brittle than sulphur. It can be moulded into a great variety of shapes, and is likely to be useful to electrical manufacturers, especially as it insulates even in a moist atmosphere, which is more than can be said for glass. Enough has been said in its favour to make practical trials desirable.

A small disinfecting stove for the use of surgeons, barbers, and others, in destroying germs of disease on their instruments has been introduced by Dr. Quintard, of Angers, France. It is made of aluminium for the sake of lightness, and hermetically closed. A spirit lamp serves to heat the stove to a temperature from 120 deg. to 200 deg. C., which is sufficient to destroy any germs on the apparatus, without injuring the temper of the metal.

A report on the ancient burial mounds of Japan has been published by the U. S. National Museum. It is written by Mr. Romyn Hitchcock and Mr. W. Gowland, who have spent several years in the research. Burial in caves, simple mounds of earth, mounds with rock chambers or dolmens, and in double-mounds or imperial tumuli, have been customary in Japan, but the origin of the customs and their order in time are undetermined. Pottery is found in the graves, but of a very primitive type.

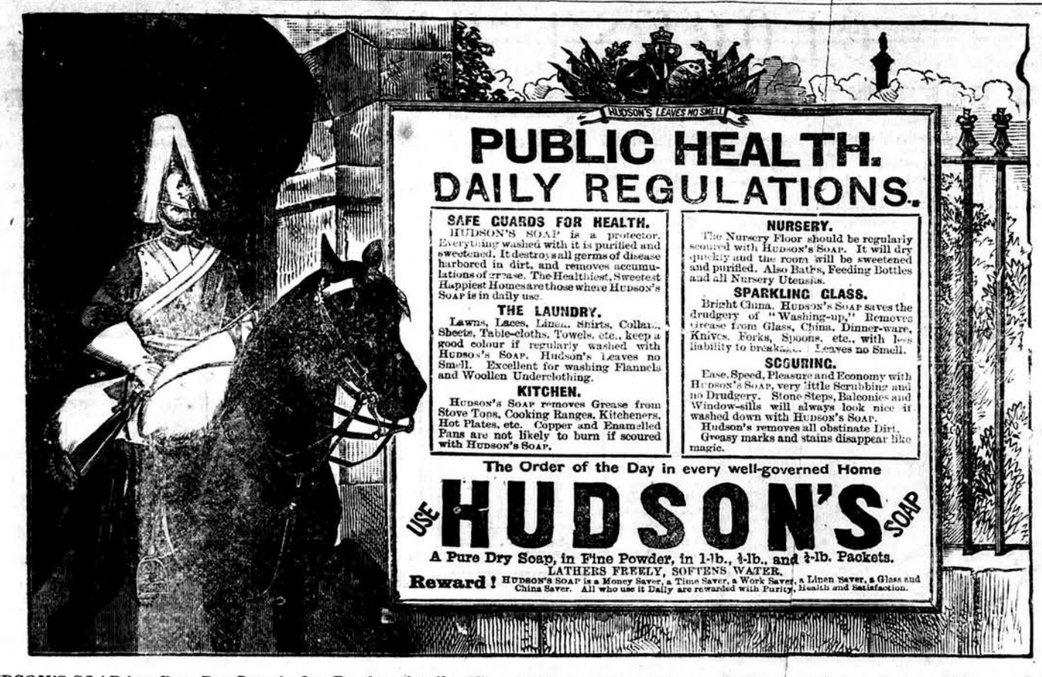
Mr. Falconer, an architect of Lyons, has invented a method of making hollow bricks of glass. A bituminus cement is employed to lay them, and hothouses, refrigerating chambers, and other erections are now constructed of them.

Dr. Troitzki, a Russian savant, has found that new and uncut bread is free of micro-organisms, but stale and cut bread contains them, especially wheaten bread, for the acid in rye-bread is unfavourable to them. The bacillus of anthrax, typhoid, or cholera will live on bread for 20 to 40 days.

Mr. H. Carrington Bolton, of the University Club, New York City, draws attention to the 'Ts'an T'ung Ch'i' as probably the oldest Chinese chemical or rather alchemical book extant. The best commentary on it was written by a scholar of the Yuen dynasty, named Ch'en Chih Hsu, forming a small octavo of 165 pages, badly printed. Mr. Bolton's copy is a reprint issued during the reign of the present Emperor, Kuang Hsu. Another curious work is that of Chang Pih Tuan (1075 A.D.), and called 'Wu Chen Pien,' a few extracts from which are given in Dr. Martin's book, 'The Chinese.' Both Miss A. M. Fielde and Lord Kingeast of Tseng have abandoned the attempt to translate the 'Ts'an T'ung Ch'i owing to the inherent difficulties of the task.

How an eclipse of the sun is observed in China was recently described in the "North China Daily News." The mandarins assembled in a court-room round a table on which candles and joss-papers were burning; and when the sun began to darken, they, conformably to an Imperial edict, bowed thrice, touching the earth with their foreheads nine times running. They then rose, and went into a hall; and all the people celebrated the event with fireworks, shouts, and music, their idea being to drive away the celestial monster which was trying to devour the sun. When the eclipse passed, the mandarins repeated the ceremony; and, of course, had the credit of saving the sun.

Mr. R. R. Tatlock, F.C.S., City Analyst of Glasgow, has been making experiments which show that the loss of combustible matters in smoke is very small indeed, and that the belief in immense loss by this cause is simply a fallacy, and it is decidedly not corroborated by experiment. In adopting methods of removing the smoke nuisance, he remarks in the 'Chemical News,' it must therefore be borne in mind that there is little or no gain in burning smoke, and that other methods of dealing with the problem, such as Duller's smoke absorption process, ought also to receive consideration.



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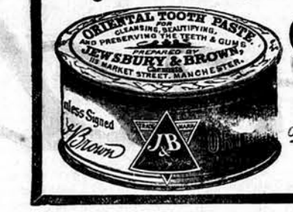
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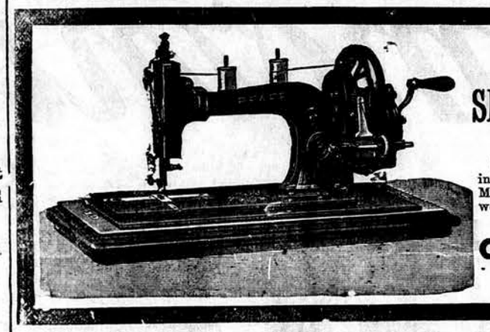
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK

We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Bed Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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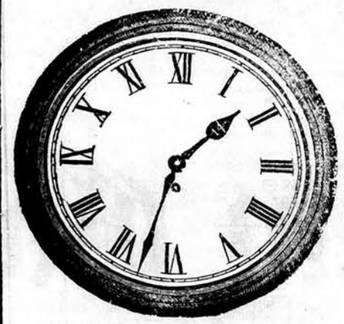
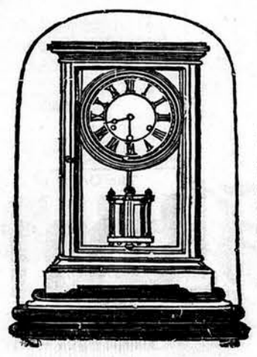


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, Id figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
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With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs 200.

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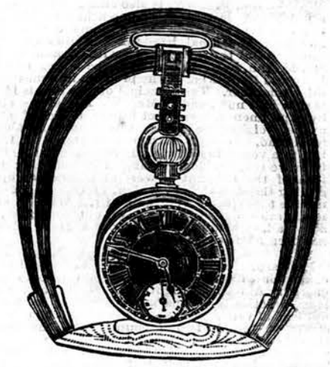

A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

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American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs 30.

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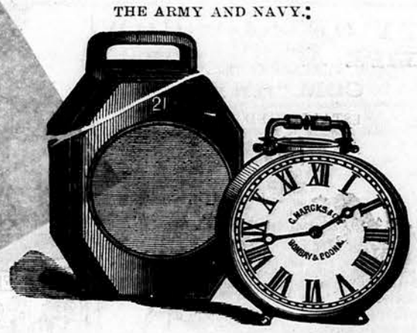

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An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
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